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No 61,556

All the election results

The full results of the General Election in each constituency, with a complete list of the new Members of Parliament and biographies is contained in a 12 page supplement to *The Times* today.

MONDAY

Branching out
Modern Times, appearing on its new day meets some people who have broken the chains of wage-slavery to make a new living.
Speaking out
George Thomas reflects on the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, from which he is about to retire after seven years.
Calling out
In the week before Wimbledon, Spectrum asks: are the gentlemen coming back into tennis?

Promotion for Duke of Kent

The Duke of Kent has been promoted from lieutenant-colonel to major-general, by-passing the ranks of full colonel and brigadier.
Announcing the Queen's approval of the promotion yesterday, the Ministry of Defence explained that such "jump promotions" were rare and connected with royal duties.

Harrier stays put on ship

The Royal Navy's stranded Sea Harrier will remain on board the Spanish cargo vessel in Tenerife at least until next week, after lawyers for the shipping line and the British Government failed to reach agreement on compensation.
Lawyers for the owners, the Garcia Minaur Line, left for Madrid indicating they wanted to wait until Monday before continuing talks.

Earlier story, page 6

TV-am boost

TV-am, the independent breakfast television channel, has made a sharp recovery in its audience since it launched its revised programmes last month, according to figures from the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Roach's fears

The inquest on Colin Roach heard that on the night he died from a shotgun wound at Newington police station, in north London, he feared someone was trying to kill him.

Arabs meet

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia greeted his old enemy, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, in Riyadh as part of a fresh attempt to find an Arab consensus on the Lebanon problem.



Win for India

West Indies lost for the first time in the Prudential World Cup when they were beaten by India, despite a last wicket stand of 71 by Roberts and Garner.

Leader page 9
Letters: On polls and seats, from Mr R. S. Rowntree, and others; nuclear control, from Mrs E. Young, and others.
Leading articles: The Government's programme; proportional representation; the Labour crisis.
Features, page 8
Vatican reservations about the Pope's visit to Poland; Mock Tudor reappraised; Geoffrey Smith's election verdict.
Obituary, page 10
Shend Fri, Mr Liao Chengzhi

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Tories win overall majority of 144

Within hours of the most decisive election victory of any party since 1945, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was planning her new Cabinet.
The Government moved swiftly to revoke the exclusion order served

on Mr Gerry Adams last year under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (Ulster polls, page 2).
Mr Michael Foot has begun consultation with senior Labour figures about the party leadership,

before next week's Shadow Cabinet meeting.
An early contest between Dr David Owen and Mr Roy Jenkins, to head the SDP in parliament, looks a strong possibility.

Thatcher Cabinet reshuffle expected tonight

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

STATE OF PARTIES

With 650 seats declared, the state of the parties was:

	Gains*	Losses*	Total
Conservative	51	10	397
Labour	13	55	209
Alliance	8	0	23
Others	6	6	21

*Following boundary changes, gains and losses are based on BBC-TV estimates of the 1979 General Election results.

Polis triumph	2	Foot bitter	2
Union pressure	2	Labour leadership	5
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After leading the Conservatives to the most decisive election success of any party since 1945, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was planning the reconstruction of her administration by midday yesterday.
A number of changes at senior Cabinet level are likely to be announced tonight and an extensive further list of promotions and retirements may be completed by tomorrow night.
The result of the general election of June 9 became known shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening when the Conservatives won the new seat of Hyndburn, Lancashire, by only 21 votes from Labour after five recounts.

The Conservatives' overall majority in the enlarged 650-member House of Commons will be 144 seats, only two fewer than that achieved by Labour under Mr Clement Attlee in 1945.

Labour's total number of seats, 209, is their smallest since the parliament elected in 1935. A profoundly depressed Mr Michael Foot, whose colleagues all expect him to lay down the leadership in the autumn, made no public comment. But in private, to workers at Labour's London headquarters, he spoke of the Conservatives' "deeply reactionary and offensive campaign" and accused the Social Democrats of "unforgivable treachery" towards Labour.

The Social Democrats in alliance with the Liberals had indeed done Labour great harm, taking a quarter of the national vote to let Conservatives in on minority votes in scores of seats.

It was the strongest showing by a centre party since 1923, but the reward of the Alliance in seats was as disproportionate as ever. The Liberals held 17 seats in the new Parliament, against 13 in the old. The Social

Democrats have been reduced from 29 members to only six, including the seats of Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Owen.

Mr Jenkins and Mr David Steel both voiced outrage, on behalf of their parties but of the electors, they said. It was "a total distortion of the desire of the voters," Mr Jenkins added.

Mrs Thatcher became, as she pointed out in television interviews early yesterday, the first Conservative Prime Minister in this century to have been elected and then re-elected for a second term.

Her priorities will be to put through Parliament, against opposition too weak to offer much resistance, legislation to increase the internal democracy of trade unions; to reorganise local government, abolishing the metropolitan county authorities and limiting the power of councils to increase rates; and to introduce private capital and greater competition into a number of state-owned industries and utilities.

Mr Thatcher's bearing yesterday was that of someone who believes her authority to have been enhanced. But her opponents were quick to point out

the slight fall, of one and half percentage points, in the Conservatives' share of the national vote since 1979.

Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, said that the majority of the British people had not voted for Conservative candidates, "and do not therefore accept the policies of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues which have helped to create mass unemployment and have undermined the social services."

But the yardstick of the popular vote shows how decisively Thursday's verdict went against the Labour Party. It took 28 per cent of the vote, against 37 per cent in 1979. In the 1950s and 1960s it could count on the backing of between 44 per cent and 49 per cent.

The survey by Harris Research for ITN of about 4,200 electors as they left the polls on Thursday indicated 38 per cent of skilled working class citizens backing Conservative candidates against only 32 per cent backing Labour. Among unskilled workers 30 per cent supported Conservative candidates, while 45 per cent of them voted Labour.

Day in the life of the winner

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher emphasized yesterday through-out her day of triumph her awareness of the responsibility inherent in the power given her by the Government's landslide majority.

At every opportunity during a marathon day when her famous stamina and nerve amazed even her closest friends and advisers, she was at pains to make clear that her return to Downing Street with an immensely enhanced authority would not signal a sharp rightward shift in the Government.

But Mrs Thatcher also made it plain that she now sees her Government extending well into the 1990s. At a private meeting with her staff at Conservative Central Office yesterday morning, Mrs Thatcher told them to start work straightaway on winning the next general election, adding: "We must aim to win every by-election between now and then."

Mrs Thatcher, who had been up before 7am on polling day, went right through till 5.30am yesterday before going to bed, and then rose again at 8am.

She set the tone for many of her later remarks after the declaration of her Finchley result at 2.50am. She said then that she approached her second term with "a great sense of responsibility and humility."

Arriving at Conservative headquarters at 3.50am, Mrs Thatcher said: "We are very conscious of the burden of responsibility that rests on us. We have to remember that all power is a trust and we must exercise it in the right way."

After her brief sleep, the Prime Minister faced a hectic schedule of broadcasts and consultations with colleagues. Interviewed by Sir Robin Day on the BBC at about 11am, she said: "Power is a trust. When you get a big result like that... you have to be even more careful the way you use that trust and the way you use that responsibility."

Threequarters of an hour later Mrs Thatcher was back at Conservative Central Office thanking some 200 staff for a "most fantastic operation". She confided to them that her worst moment of the night had come on hearing that the party had

continued on page 2, col 7



Back home: Mrs Margaret Thatcher acknowledging greetings yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Treasury calls for interest rate cut

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The secret brief prepared for the incoming Chancellor of the Exchequer by Treasury officials gives a warning that the high value of the pound places Britain's economic recovery in jeopardy and advises cuts in interest rates to prevent the exchange rate rising further.
The brief makes clear that a decision on interest rates is a top priority if, as many in the City believe, the pound remains buoyant on international financial markets next week.

Officials fear that the pound's recent surge, if not reined back, will kill the nascent economic upswing as exports are priced out of world markets, depressing output and putting hard-won jobs at risk.

They will also point out to the Chancellor, no doubt unnecessarily, that unless bank interest rates come down within the next two weeks the building societies are certain to put up their mortgage rates, with embarrassing political as well as economic repercussions.

These powerful arguments receive more prominence than worries over above-target monetary growth and government borrowing, where officials will advise the Chancellor to suspend judgment until the position becomes clearer later in the year. At present there is no case for further restraint, they believe.

Meanwhile, the top priority Continued on page 2, col 7

Heads which rolled in the landslide

By Richard Evans

The messiah of Labour's left wing, half the Gang of Four and former ministers galore helped to swell the political obituary list which inevitably coincided with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives landslide victory.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, beloved of the left, widely in the press and a Labour MP for 30 of the last 33 years, was the most prominent head to roll, closely followed by Mrs Shirley Williams, who suffered defeat at the second successive election when she failed to hold Crosby.

Mr William Rodgers, another member of the Gang of Four, finished in third place in Stockton North. All but five of the former Labour MPs who defected to the SDP were defeated. In stark contrast, the Liberals lost just one seat, Croydon North-west, formerly held by Mr William Pitt. Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, the only Conservative to join the SDP, failed to retain Norfolk North-west.

Former Labour ministers swept away by the Conservative victory included Mr Albert Booth, Mr David Ennals, Dr Shirley Summerskill, Mr Alex Lyon and Mr Robert Cryer.

The Conservatives suffered two casualties both in Scotland. Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade in the last Government, lost to the Liberals in the new seat of Roxburgh and Berwickshire he chose to fight next door to the constituency of Mr David Steel.

Mr Hamish Gray, former Minister of State for Energy, was one of the surprise losses when he was beaten by the SDP in Ross and Cromarty, which he had represented since 1970.

Mr Ossie O'Brien, who provided Labour with such a lift when he won the Darlington by-election in March, fell to the Conservatives in the national swing, as did Miss Joan Lester, a chairman of the Labour Party and MP for Eton and Slough since 1966.

Jenkins may face Owen challenge

By Craig Seton, Michael Kuipe and John Winder

An early contest for the leadership of what is left of the Social Democratic Party in Parliament was a strong prospect last night. Dr David Owen, MP for Devonport, refused to rule out the possibility of a poll between him and Mr Roy Jenkins.

Dr Owen's position in the party is considered to have been considerably enhanced by his strong national campaign and his outstanding personal victory at Devonport at a time when Mr Jenkins was criticized for his leadership role.

Dr Owen told *The Times* last night that the leadership was first a matter for Mr Jenkins to decide. "He has been elected leader and it is up to him whether he wants to continue. I would want to talk to other SDP MPs even though there are not many of us."

[Those last two sentences draw attention to the constitution of the SDP which provides that the elected leader should remain in office until he or she ceases to be an MP; resigns from office; ceases to be a member of the SDP; or more than half SDP MPs support a resolution calling for an election. To initiate an election under that last provision would need the support of all but two parliamentary members of the party.]

However, Dr Owen made it clear that Mr Jenkins's resignation from the office was not necessarily the only way in

which a contest might be initiated.

He was asked if he would stand in a contest and said: "It depends what the feelings of the party and the MPs are. I am not going to make any decision about this until we can see what develops. Really it is an issue on which one needs time for reflection and time to consult colleagues and see what they want."

If there is a contest, every SDP member in the country will have a vote. Only MPs may be candidates.

The Alliance between Liberals and SDP will continue in the next Parliament. Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said yesterday that the two parties would be "daft" to draw apart at this stage of the political development.

The Alliance would continue without a common leader. He had spoken already to Mr Jenkins and Dr Owen and they had agreed to work together in the new Parliament as they had in the last.

The Liberals leader was in buoyant mood as he assessed the results expressing anger at the few seats won by so many votes. As he carved a whole roast lamb for guests at his home, Mr Steel notes with satisfaction that Labour had lost far more deposits than had Alliance candidates.

Foot opens talks on his future

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot yesterday began consultation with senior Labour figures about the future leadership of the party.

A meeting of the Shadow Cabinet next week, to be followed by fresh elections for a new Shadow Cabinet by the new 209-strong parliamentary party, will provide the ideal opportunity for Mr Foot to make his intentions clear.

It was suggested last night that he might choose to make a statement by the time the Commons reconvenes, for the election of Speaker, next Wednesday; that he would not be standing for reelection at the party conference next October.

Such a statement would give the new Labour MPs the chance to use the Shadow Cabinet ballot as a primary poll, picking their prize contender for the leadership ahead of the closing date for nominations on July 15.

The favourites—Mr Hattersley, Mr Shore, Mr Kinnoch, Mr Healey and Mr Kaufman—yesterday tended to keep their own counsel, although Mr Shore did not deny that he would stand. But Mr David Barnett, of the municipal workers' union, commented: "The sooner it is done the better." That was clearly the overpowering burden of advice being offered to Mr Foot yesterday.

There was, however, some Continued on page 2, Col 5

Birthday honours for Downing Street advisers

By Rapert Morris

Knightships for some of the Prime Minister's closest advisers and recognition for senior civil servants involved in the Falklands campaign, are included in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, published today.

At the head of the list are four life peers. They are the Most Rev Stuart Blanch, the first Archbishop of York to be ennobled (all previous holders of the office have gone on to become Archbishop of Canterbury); Sir James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust; Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC; and Sir John King, chairman of Babcock Inter-

national and British Airways. There are also four privy counsellors. Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces; Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade; Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence from 1976 to 1982; and Sir Michael Palliser, Head of the Diplomatic Service from 1975 to 1982. Sir Frank and Sir Michael were members of the Falklands war cabinet.

Two others with important roles in the Falklands campaign, Mr Colin Figures, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Mr Anthony Williams, former Ambassador in

Buenos Aires, are appointed KCMG.

Those knighted for political service include Mr Terence Burns, chief economic adviser to the Treasury; Professor Alan Walters, personal economic adviser to the Prime Minister; and Mr Alfred Sherman, one of the Prime Minister's speechwriters, and a member of the Central Policy Review Staff, or "Think Tank". All three are close aides to Mrs Thatcher.

Lord Carrington, the former Foreign Secretary who resigned when Argentina invaded the Falklands, is made a Companion of Honour. Lucian Freud, the painter, is also

appointed CH, an award not often made to an artist.

The arts are well represented, with knightships for Mr Kenneth MacMillan, principal choreographer of the Royal Ballet, and Professor Stephen Spender, the poet and critic. Mr Peter Blake, the pop art painter, is made CBE, as are the stage partners Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray.

The Mary Rose Trust, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, is recognized with a CBE for Mrs Margaret Rule, its director, and an OBE for Mr Alexander McKee, the diver and historian who found the remains of the Tudor warship.

Leading sportsmen to receive the MBE are Eddie Gray, the Leeds United footballer, David Moorcroft, the athlete, and John Watson, the motor racing driver.

Knightships are awarded to Mr Clive Sinclair, the computer expert; Mr Norman Siddall, chairman of the National Coal Board; Mr Leslie Porter, chairman and chief executive of Tesco; and Mr Patrick Neill, chairman of the Press Council.

Of those honoured specifically for political services, there are 51 Conservatives and four Liberals. The Labour Party did not make any nominations. Full list, pages 4,5

Sotheby's unveils its secret suitor

By Jeremy Warner

Mr Alfred Taubman, from Michigan, one of the world's richest men, was named yesterday as the mystery suitor for Sotheby's, the London auction house.

He has been brought in by the Sotheby's directors to counter a £60m bid by two New York businessmen—Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, and has promised to pay more than the £20p a share that they have offered.

Mr Taubman, who is reputedly worth more than \$500m (£320m), said yesterday that although he could afford to pay for Sotheby's in cash, he might bring in several business partners.

These could include Henry Ford II, the retired head of the Ford Motor Company, Mr Max Fisher, the former chairman of United Brands, the bit food company where Mr Taubman is a director, and Mr David Murdoch, a Californian businessman who is already a substantial shareholder in Sotheby's.

Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, whose businesses make furniture and felt undercarpeting, had been described by Sotheby's directors as unacceptable bidders before their offer was referred for investigation to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last month.

But delighted Sotheby's directors, parading Mr Taubman in front of the press yesterday in the role of saviour, said they would warmly welcome a bid by him and would recommend it to shareholders.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, said at the group's New Bond Street auction rooms: "In a people business, chemistry plays an extremely important role. That did not exist in the previous bid. But it does in this one."

He said that Sotheby's had known Mr Taubman for some years as a collector and active bidder at sales, especially in New York.

Mr Taubman said he became involved in the Sotheby's situation because of a conversation with a friend in the art world.

He said: "Sotheby's is the oldest company of its kind in the art world—244 years of history. As a collector, you certainly have to be in awe. This is a great opportunity I have been given."

"To become involved with such a wonderful institution goes beyond a mere business opportunity."

On the stock market yesterday, Sotheby's shares rose 53p to 523p.

However, Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, who are understood to have turned down an offer from Mr Taubman for their 30 per cent stake in Sotheby's, were undeterred. Their financial advisers, Morgan Grenfell, said: "They have no intention of giving up."

Profile, page 11

EST. 1830
TEACHER'S.
A WELCOME
AWAITING.

Ulster electors desert Fitt but Powell wins by a whisker

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Unionist parties swept to a dominant position in Northern Ireland yesterday on a day which saw Mr Enoch Powell survive by his narrowest margin in 30 years in politics.

As expected Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, won Belfast West and ended the 17-year Commons career of Mr Gerard Fitt, whose defeat was described as a tragedy by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Fitt was pushed into third place, 6,000 votes behind Mr Adams who had more than 16,000 votes. It was a poignant moment when the veteran socialist MP and opponent of violence shook hands with Mr Adams, whose organization unambiguously supports armed struggle.

But when Mr Fitt's votes which included many Protestants are added to those of the Social Democratic and Labour Party there is still a majority in Belfast West against the politics of violence.

There was chaos as Mr Adams left the City Hall in Belfast surrounded by armed police protecting him from "Loyalists" hurling abuse and screaming "murderer" at him.

His victory came hours after a soldier, Private Geoffrey Curtis, was killed on the Ballymurphy estate by a Provisional IRA lamp post bomb. Mr Adams said it was a historic election victory but the British government now had the opportunity to bring peace to the country by withdrawing.

It seems likely that Mr Fitt will now leave his "fortress" home in the Antrim Road, perhaps even the province.

For the Social Democratic and Labour Party the outcome was a disappointment. They took only one seat when their leader Mr John Hume won Foyle. For the first time in its history Ulster's second city, with a nationalist majority, has a Roman Catholic MP.

The Rev Ian Paisley scored his usual personal triumph in Antrim North and will lead a three-strong team of Democratic Unionist MPs at Westminster. In a cliff-hanging result the party's gospel-singing assembly member, the Rev William McCrea, won Ulster Mid, beating a Provisional Sinn Féin candidate by 78 votes. The DUP had been expected to win more seats and their results were seen by the rival Official

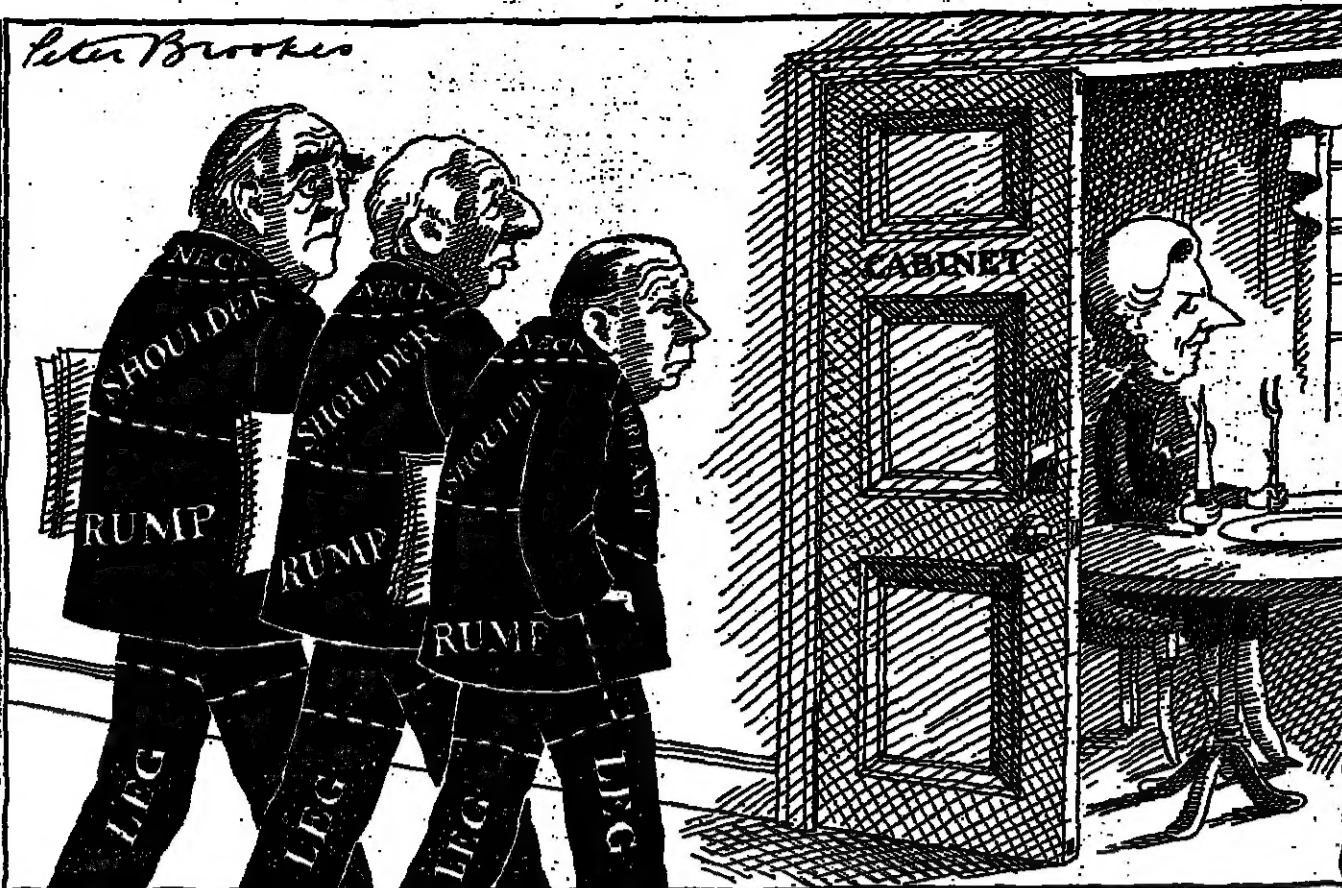
Unionist Party as proof that their bandwagon has perhaps been halted.

Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, was returned with a 17,216 majority and the party took particular delight in winning Fermanagh and South Tyrone from Mr Owen Carron, the Provisional Sinn Féin candidate who won the seat after the death of Bobby Sands the hunger striker two years ago.

Most interest in the party however, was on the fate of Mr Enoch Powell. He had to wait almost five hours and a recount before emerging with a majority of 548.

Speaking after his defeat, Mr Fitt said Provisional Sinn Féin's victory frightened him because it held a dark future for the whole of Ireland. It would be interpreted as showing that the Catholic population was endorsing candidates who were political apologists for the men of violence.

His defeat brought tributes from MPs at Westminster where his Sinn Féin successor will not sit. Mr Michael Foot praised his stand as a socialist and Mr Peter Shore said he was one of the most courageous men in politics.



"I'm not a good butcher. I've had to learn to carve the joint." Margaret Thatcher, June 10, 1983.

How a party can prosper without PR

By Richard Evans

The emergence of the Labour Party as a political force in the 1920s proves that new parties can achieve success under the present voting system.

From holding 40 seats in the 1901 election and 42 in the December, 1919, poll, Labour made big advances in 1922 at the expense of the Liberals, with 142 MPs elected to the Commons. A year later the party's parliamentary strength was increased to 191.

But a closer examination of the voting during those elections shows that the fledgling Labour Party never suffered the lack of representation compared with electoral support that has hampered the Liberal/SDP Alliance this election.

In the 1910 election Labour gained a seat for every 12,641 votes cast, fractionally higher than the average for Conservative and Liberal seats.

In 1919 the conversion of votes into seats was even closer between the three parties. The Conservatives' 272 seats were gained with an average vote of 8,899, the Liberals' 272 seats worked out at 8,440 votes apiece and Labour's 42 seats were achieved with an average of 8,851 votes.

In that election Labour gained 7.1 per cent of the total votes and almost an equal proportion of the seats - 6.26 per cent.

But by 1929, with Labour fully established, the Liberals seats were being won at an average cost of almost 100,000 votes, while the two bigger parties were achieving victories with an average of about 30,000 votes.

Leadership race, page 5
Assassination of a landlady, Back page

	Total votes	MPs	% of vote
1910	3,197,087	273	48.8
L	2,830,581	275	43.2
C	306,506	0	7.6
1919	2,430,589	272	48.3
L	2,294,368	272	43.3
C	136,221	0	7.1
1929	5,300,352	343	38.2
L	3,674,147	181	17.6
C	1,626,205	162	15.5
1959	5,338,624	242	38.1
L	4,311,147	189	28.6
C	1,027,477	53	19.5
1964	5,338,624	242	38.1
L	4,311,147	189	28.6
C	1,027,477	53	19.5
1970	5,338,624	242	38.1
L	4,311,147	189	28.6
C	1,027,477	53	19.5

Leading article, page 9

Ex-MPs will receive up to £14,510 severance pay

By Alan Hamilton

Members of the last Parliament who failed to win reelection on Thursday can at least look forward to the cushion of greatly improved redundancy pay. Those who have stood down, from retirement or because their constituencies have vanished in boundary changes, will also enjoy substantial severance benefits.

Under present rules, retired or defeated MPs will collect redundancy payments of between £7,250 and £14,510, depending upon age and length of service, but the amounts could be substantially increased if the new Parliament decides to vote itself a pay rise.

Before the dissolution, Parliament set aside a report recommending that the salary of an MP should rise from £14,510 to £19,000. It is already agreed that if the report is accepted, the increased pension and redundancy payment which will follow will be backdated.

After the 1979 election, defeated MPs were entitled to only £1,724, the equivalent of three months' pay.

Under the present system, MPs who lose their seats either by boundary changes or the will of the electorate are entitled to redundancy payments ranging from six months' salary to a full year's salary, depending upon age and length of service.

The generous conditions are assumed to have been a factor in persuading some former Labour MPs, dissatisfied by their constituencies, to stand as independents, even against hopeless odds.

Reagan hails victory, East block dismayed

By Our Foreign Staff

Conservative leaders round the world sent their congratulations to Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday on her runaway victory, while the public response from left-wing governments was muted. Most members of the communist block averted their gaze in dismay.

President Reagan, who learned of the "impressive" triumph while flying back to Washington from Minneapolis, telephoned the Prime Minister at 3.20 am (London time) yesterday to thank her for her "past support and counsel" and added: "If in future I should have any need... how would you like to manage a campaign?"

The essence of Conservative delight was expressed by Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister. He said Britain had "turned their backs on socialism".

The Kremlin blamed "right-wing figures" in the Labour Party for coming out publicly against the "agreed manifesto" during the campaign. It also criticized the British "winner" for "distorting the real position of the political parties in the country".

Mr Kinross last night appeared to be preparing the ground for high office when he said that he foresaw changes in party policy on the EEC and he commented on Militant Tendency: "That is now no longer a problem. It is obvious to everyone that it cannot be tolerated."

Mr Kinross also said that it was more important that the new leadership should be able to carry conviction with Labour voters. That was more important than an ability to speak for and to party members.

Those remarks might be seen as an endorsement of Mr Kinross, the leading light of the soft left in the Shadow Cabinet and the national executive, although it is not yet clear whether Mr Kinross might run for deputy leadership on a soft-right-soft-left ticket with someone like Mr Shore or Mr Hattersley.

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Times Guide to House

Today's 12-page supplement setting out the election results and biographies of MPs is a prelude to *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*, which is to be published later next month. The guide will include, along with photographs of all MPs, articles on the election campaign and Mrs Thatcher's first Parliament, and statistical analyses of voting in the election. The guide is being published by Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN (Tel: 01-434 3767) to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

CBI joins call for lower interest rates

Continued from page 1

will be the introduction of a new Finance Bill to give permanent effect to the tax concessions proposed in Sir Geoffrey Howe's March budget, but blocked by the Opposition in last-minute haggling before the dissolution of Parliament, notably the raising of the higher rate tax bands and the mortgage tax relief ceiling from £25,000 to £30,000.

Pressure mounted on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Government yesterday to bring about an early cut in interest rates. The Confederation of British Industry delivered an urgent plea for lower rates, and the building societies announced a special meeting on June 22 to decide whether to increase the mortgage rate.

In the City there are hopes that bank base rates may soon fall from the present level of 10 per cent, but financial markets were catching their breath yesterday after the election excitement and delaying any firm judgment until after the weekend.

After a volatile night on the overseas exchange, sterling had a quieter day, closing down 1.05 cents at \$1.5700 against the dollar. Stock market prices edged up 0.7 to new closing record of 717.1.

Business news, page 11

The diary of a winner

Continued from page 1

lost Yeovil, but that this had been balanced by the capture of Nuneaton.

It was an emotional occasion. One official said: "She could not have been more generous in her praise and genuine in her gratitude."

Mrs Thatcher said: "It is all over now. The adrenalin is flowing. I don't know what we are going to do next. But don't worry. We are going to call another election." At that Mr Denis Thatcher chimed in to laughter: "No, we are not."

On leaving yesterday lunchtime, she returned to Downing Street, where she spent five minutes on a victorious walkabout shaking hands with the crowds.

Drunk children lead to church disco ban

A Church of Scotland minister has banned Saturday night discos at his church because children as young as 12 have been going there drunk.

"Some youngsters are so drunk they cannot stand up," the Rev Ralph Taylor, of Calderhead Church, in Shotts, Lanarkshire, said. "After four years I have had enough. Recently the problem has just got out of hand and it's giving the church a bad name."

Mr Taylor, the Church of Scotland, expert on drugs and solvent abuse, said the last straw had been when some boys he was ejecting showered him and his elders with abuse and swearing.

It was a disgrace that shopkeepers should profit from such trade, but he had also seen instances of adults going into off-licence shops to buy drink for young teenagers.

Climber injured

Mr Neil Hetherington, aged 25, of Milford, Derbyshire, suffered serious head injuries on Thursday after losing his footing on a rock face at Hoben Quarry, Buxington, Derbyshire. Yesterday he was in intensive care.

Unions press for new leader

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A Labour Victory which financed the election campaign.

Mr Foot should make a quick announcement, he said, but the party must avoid the divisions caused by the deputy leadership election between Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Denis Healey.

"The issue of the leadership now rests with the leader himself. If there are going to be changes then it is vital that they are made in a calm, considered and democratic atmosphere and not in the kind of destructive recriminations we had after the last election."

"That period of introspection and division probably cost us the election to a far greater extent than the Falklands factor, the Alliance or anything that happened in the campaign itself," Mr Bassett, who is general secretary of the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trade Unions, said.

However, last night it appeared that many of Mr Bassett's union colleagues were eager for an extended period of reexamination of the party, its policies and membership. Mr Alan Tiffin, leader of the postal workers' union, called for the immediate expulsion from the party of Militant Tendency supporters.

Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' union chief and TUC chairman said that Labour would never win an election with its present "revolutionary" policies which were designed to lead to the introduction of an "almost Soviet state".

Mr Foot commented, in a television interview, on the Belfast West defeat of Mr Gerry Fitt.

"I think it is tragic Gerry Fitt will not be in the next House of Commons. It is beyond description and praise the way in which he has resisted all attempts to have issues settled by violence. He is absolutely living proof of how somebody can stand up and fight for their cause with all the powers of passive resistance."

Mr Foot arrived at Labour Party headquarters yesterday.

He said that no one could dispute that the Labour Party had had a severe setback, but the policies had been intelligent and the right ones on which to fight the election. There had been difficulties over some aspects of the way these policies had been presented, but he believed what the party had said to the electorate would be vindicated in coming years.

Mr Healey said that it was the most severe setback for the party since 1931, but he was sure there would be some vindication in coming years.

He travelled from his Hampstead home, where he had rested during the morning, with his wife Jill and dog Dizzie to Labour's Walworth Road, south London, headquarters, yesterday afternoon, to be greeted by a large banner with "Welcome Michael" written in red letters.

He was soon joined by Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader and the two spent an hour and a half addressing party staff.

They refused to make any public comment, but party members later told *The Times* that Mr Foot had said: "It was a deeply reactionary and offensive campaign fought by our opponents. That makes all the more scandalous and unforgivable the treachery of those who helped to enable the Tories to win the election - defectors from our own ranks."

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Foot bitter over 'SDP treachery'

By Amanda Haigh

A weary Mr Michael Foot yesterday bitterly attacked the "deeply reactionary and offensive campaign" conducted by the Conservatives and the "unforgivable treachery" of the SDP who won the election for the Tories.

Visibly depressed, Mr Foot spent all day refusing to answer questions about the future of his leadership of the Labour Party or of the party itself.

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Police and residents discuss Brixton

By John Witherow

Senior police officers met "front line" residents of Raiton Road, in Brixton, south London, yesterday in an effort to ease recent tension in the area, the scene of riots two years ago.

The meeting voted to exclude the press. Leading members refused comment, except to say there had been an "open exchange of views" and that the black community had asked for changes in policing.

The Rev David Moore, vice-chairman of the consultative group, said: "The police listened very carefully to what we had to say and we will have to see if they act on it. It was a cool and calm meeting and some people gave specific examples of problems."

Mr Moore said he hoped the meeting would help to reduce the tension, which became evident at a stormy meeting last Tuesday, when residents claimed Brixton was under police siege.

Commander Alexander Marnoch, head of L division, which includes Brixton, said: "It was a frank meeting with an open exchange of views. I would hope there will be similar future meetings."

Other police officers present at yesterday's meeting were Det Supt Alan Jestic, head of the local CID, Chief Supt. Anthony Speed, in charge of Brixton's uniformed police, and Chief Inspector Ewan Macpherson, the community liaison officer.

The police have faced criticism of the way the area was being policed with intensive foot patrols and the use of surveillance techniques, which have led to hundreds of people being stopped.

The police, who say the new methods have contributed to a marked drop in street crime, were told on Thursday they faced "war" in the area if things did not change.

Abolition of GLC may be hard, Whitehall says

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Carrying out the Government's intention of abolishing the Greater London Council will prove complicated, according to Civil Service sources yesterday. By contrast, legislation to end the six metropolitan counties is proving relatively easy to draft.

One of the first questions confronting ministers in the new Government is how much detail they want to give about the authorities that will succeed the GLC. A small but difficult problem is the future of County Hall, the huge 1930s pile on the South Bank that houses the GLC and the former London Education Authority.

Ministers are understood to favour simple legislation, leaving the Department of the Environment to decide what kind of authorities take over present functions.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been told that his predecessor promises about the extent of savings from the abolition plans will have to be revised.

A representative of the GLC's Labour councillors yesterday promised, "a determined fight" but she acknowledged that there were as yet no concrete plans.

7,000 fewer in Services

The number of Servicemen fell by 2.1 per cent to 320,623 in the year ended in March, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday. The decrease of about 7,000 is in line with planned government reductions. There are about 14,000 fewer Servicemen than in mid-1981, when the cuts were announced. A slow-down in recruitment has been the main means, according to the ministry.

Reporter killed herself after an affair

Mrs Pat Ledger, aged 35, an award-winning journalist, killed herself after her husband found out about a short affair she had with her former editor, it was stated at an inquest in Rotherham yesterday.

Mr David Flynn, the former editor of the *Sheffield Star*, admitted that he had committed adultery with Mrs Ledger. Her husband, Mr Michael Ledger, aged 42, a plumber, found out about the affair and told his wife he thought their marriage was over.

Mr Flynn now holds a senior editorial position on *The Times*. The coroner recorded a verdict that Mrs Ledger killed herself.

Transplant boy's dog offers

Several families in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, yesterday offered to take in Prince, the pet dog which will have to leave its owners' home because it might spread an infection to their son, who has had a bone marrow transplant.

James Astbury, aged five, of Highfield Avenue, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent, is recovering in Westminster Hospital, London.

Science report

'Warning' by trees may help crop protection

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A recent research paper suggested that trees communicate with each other when being attacked by insect pests. If the findings are confirmed the 'discovery' would have profound implications for work on crop protection.

The evidence that trees communicate was reported by Dr Gordon Orians and Dr David Rhodes, of the University of Washington, to the ecology research committee of the American National Science Foundation, which has funded their research.

The scientists suggest that plants emit their warnings in the form of pheromones, chemical substances which are known to be produced by animals as sex-attractants. This is the first time evidence has been put forward that pheromones are generated by plants.

The general idea is that volatile chemicals released by plants in response to damage of leaves can cause chemical changes in neighbouring, undamaged plants that render the undamaged ones less

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Roach feared someone was out to kill him, friend tells inquest

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Colin Roach, the black an aged 21 who died of a shotgun wound in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station in London last January, fought someone was after him to kill him on the night he died, an inquest into his death was told yesterday.

A jury at Clerkenwell County court heard of his last day from friends, including an hour-long drive around the East End of London, in which he urged Mr Keith Scully, the white youth who drove him and rapped him off near Stoke Newington police station, to keep moving, drive fast and like him somewhere where no one knew him.

Mr Scully said he picked up Mr Roach at about 10.15 on the night he died. He said Mr Roach was agitated. When he offered to take him home he said: "No, don't take me there, they will be waiting for me."

Mr Scully said he was in some kind of trouble. When he asked him if he was, Mr Roach said: "We are all going to die". He continued if he told him that was wrong, "they will get out", Mr Scully said.

"I said, 'who?' He said, 'I ain't tell you'". At one point Mr Roach said that a friend of his Joe Joseph was dead. Mr Scully said. At that point he rapped off Mr Joseph, Joe's brother, who was in the car with them, to look for Joe.



Colin Roach: "Upset but not hysterical"

Miss Denise Carlow, another friend of Mr Roach's said that Jim Joseph came up to her flat looking for his brother and told her: "Colin's cracking up down there. He thinks somebody is after him to kill him."

Mr Scully said that during the drive Mr Roach wanted to be taken to Bethnal Green police station but agreed instead to be taken to his brother's.

He directed Mr Scully to drive to Stoke Newington. He

stopped just short of the police station and Mr Roach said: "It's all right, I will be safe here". Instead of walking down a side street he walked up the road and into the police station.

Mr Scully said he did not see anyone else on the pavement. He drove slowly past the police station and saw someone standing in the entrance. Against the light he could not be sure it was Mr Roach, but he thought he was the only person in the police station lobby. He said Mr Roach had not been "hysterical" just "upset".

During Mr Scully's evidence the shotgun and a holdall that was found with Mr Roach's body was produced. It was shown that the gun could fit in the holdall only when the butt was off it and the gun was in a broken position.

The inquest was told that there were no fingerprints on the gun and that no tests had been made for fingerprints on the holdall.

Mr Bruce Grant, a Scotland Yard fingerprint specialist, said that the rate for finding fingerprints on firearms was very, very low. Of 41 firearms he had found fingerprints on only two. There was no sign that the gun had been wiped clean.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

Lawyers split over prosecution options

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Government draft proposals for a new kind of prosecution service independent of the police are splitting the various branches of the legal profession. Prosecuting solicitors, magistrates, their clerks, and London criminal solicitors are completely divided over which of three options proposed by government officials they favour.

The options for an independent prosecution service, proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, were put forward in a consultative paper last December by a working party of officials under the Home Office and including representatives from the Lord Chancellor's and Law Officers' department.

The first option is an integrated national system under which there would be a chain of locally-based prosecutors, controlled and appointed by a central department.

The second is a decentralized national system, with regional prosecutors as independent office holders under the Crown having a degree of autonomy, and the third a local system with each police area having a prosecution department independent of the police and accountable to a local supervisory body.

However, the various legal groups who have responded to the proposals are divided. The Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales favours a local system, the Justices' Clerks' Society and the Magistrates' Association a decentral-

ized national system, and the London Criminal Courts' Solicitors' Association an integrated national system.

The bodies are also split - down different lines - over whether all prosecutions at present initiated by the police should be conducted by lawyers. The Justices' Clerks and prosecuting solicitors are opposed to even minor cases being presented by officers who are not legally qualified; but magistrates and London criminal solicitors accept that it is not practicable for lawyers to act in every case.

The 350-member Justices' Clerks' Society says that a national system would be unwieldy, bureaucratic and subject to delays. It would equally be unacceptable, it says, for the local prosecutor to be accountable to a local supervisory body which tried to influence prosecution policy either directly or indirectly.

An independent crown prosecutor appointed under the crown would however have a large measure of autonomy in day to day duties, but would be answerable to a central department for policy, and could act without the fear of political and other pressures from central or local government, trade unions or other bodies.

The same decentralized national system is favoured by the Magistrates' Association. It says that it recognizes the problems, in particular the lack of a regional tier of government and the need for the crown prosecutor's area of responsibility not to be too large.

Call likely for review of juries

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Half of the people who plead not guilty in crown courts are acquitted, a Home Office Research Unit paper is likely to show.

The paper, which is expected to be published soon, is bound to strengthen calls for re-examination of the jury system and police efficiency. The Government has promised to "extend substantially" the grounds for disqualifying those with criminal records from serving on juries.

The paper is one of the ways in which Whitehall is prepared for action by the Government. Another aid will be a computer model of the criminal justice system being created for the first time. Prepared by research unit officials, it will enable the Government to make more sophisticated calculations of the effect of its proposals on the system as a whole.

The Government has said that it is ready to increase police establishments where necessary, but Whitehall is aware of worries by professionals in the penal system that more police activity could increase the workload on other parts of it, such as the prison and probation service, which are already hard pressed.

One Whitehall brief ministers are likely to want is on the reintroduction of capital punishment. Although the issue would be decided on a free vote, a House of Commons made up of more hard-line supporters of Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to bring in hanging.



Ring-a-roses: Prince Edward taking part in a traditional Tarala dance with Fijian women on the island of Beqa. He has been visiting Fiji as part of a tour of the Pacific islands on his way home from his teaching job in New Zealand.

Scientist jailed for making LSD

An American scientist who was arrested after a police and customs investigation codenamed "Dr No" was jailed for eight years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for manufacturing LSD.

Peter Webster, aged 36, from Brooklyn, set up a laboratory in

the bedroom of a rented house at Normandy, Surrey. He produced sheets of paper impregnated with LSD "dots" with a street value of £150,000 and had planned to make a further £2m of the drug when he was arrested last October. Mr Peter Beaumont, for the prosecution, said.

Webster was found guilty of illegally manufacturing LSD between July and October and was told by Judge Abdeia: "You are a man of high intellectual calibre and must have known what the consequences were." The judge recommended that Webster should be deported on completion of his sentence.

The revised TV-am doubles its audience

By Christopher Warman

TV-am has made a remarkable recovery in its audience since it launched its revised breakfast programmes last month, viewing figures released by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board yesterday show.

For the week ended June 5 the average weekday audience was 788,000 more than double the 300,000 for the previous week. From its low point of 280,000 in the middle of last month the station has quickly achieved a healthier look after changes at the company.

The latest average figure is only 100,000 short of the peak level of 800,000 reached in TV-am's first week of transmission at the beginning of February.

The breakfast station reacted happily to the new figures yesterday. "We are thrilled. It means we have a better programme and it is better promoted, but obviously we have a way to go yet", a spokesman said.

The week's programmes, presented by Nick Owen and Linda Berry, included items from Epsom for the Derby and an interview with Prince Michael about the thirtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation, which helped to boost the audience.

In the same week BBC's Breakfast Time saw its audience drop from 1,700,000 to 1,300,000 although for the election Special with Sir Robin Day which followed it the average was 1,500,000.

The BBC commented that the true figure for TV-am was 300,000, its previous average, because the total included the audience when the BBC's programme was not on the air.

It added that the loss of 400,000 was only partly because of the strength of TV-am's programmes. The comment suggests at least a recognition, if not a worry, about the increase in TV-am's audience.

Guide to advanced motoring

The Institute of Advanced Motorists is holding a nationwide open day tomorrow as part of its campaign to encourage more people to take advanced driving or motorcycling test.

More than eighty groups in England, Wales and Scotland will demonstrate some of the exercises required and will offer free assessments.

The institute, which has 76,000 members, claims that about 15,000 of them have obtained reduced car insurance after passing the stringent test, lasting an hour and 40 minutes.

Woman helped to catch raider

Mrs Delia Hersh, aged 23, a cashier in a building society office in Barkingside, north-east London, was awarded £100 by a judge in the Central Criminal Court yesterday for following and helping to bring to justice an armed robber who had held up the branch twice. She gave police a description of his van.

Frederic Newman, aged 32, of Ordnance Road, Enfield, north London, was jailed for 10 years after admitting 10 robberies and having a firearm.

£1½m appeal for a round church

A £500,000 appeal for the Holy Sepulchre Church, Northampton, was launched yesterday by Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

The church is one of only four remaining round churches in the country, and the Duchess put two of her paintings on show at a fund-raising art exhibition.

Policeman dies

Police Inspector Thomas Gillies, aged 49, was found dead from gunshot wounds at his home at Bury Close, Gosport, Hampshire, on Thursday night. Mr Gillies, who was married with two children, was stationed at Fareham.

Pupils not to resit A levels

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thousands of A level students in London and the south-east of England will not have to resit their examinations. An inquiry by officials yesterday found no evidence to support a claim that papers had been stolen and sold for up to £100 each.

But the London University examinations council acknowledged that security at its examination centre, where papers are held, was not tight enough and said immediate steps would be taken to improve it.

Mr Alan Stephenson, secretary of the council, admitted the difficulty of checking allegations that papers had been taken, but he said: "I am as sure as I can possibly be that no question papers have got out."

The announcement will come as a relief to 5,500 pupils who sat A level on Wednesday and were told on emerging that they might have to retake the examination. The claim was made anonymously by a university employee, who took specimen papers to The Standard, London's evening newspaper, and described security at the centre as "a joke".

The employee had been identified and interviewed by the board, Mr Stephenson said, and he now faced the prospect of losing his job.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is also considering charges after a man was interviewed by officers of the Metropolitan police serious crime squad.

The Standard said their informant continued to maintain that the specimen papers were typical of others that were being taken and sold. They also included history, due to be taken next Thursday.

Antique dealers' fair is back in Park Lane

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Grosvenor House Antiques Fair opened yesterday after a four-year absence. It was the high point of the art market's summer season from its foundation in 1934 until 1979, when a chambermaids' strike caused Forte's owner of the lavish hotel in Park Lane, to discontinue it.

The fair, which was opened by Princess Anne, looks much the same, with its lavish flower arrangements. Most of the same dealers were there, although one or two are concentrating on the Burlington Fair, at the Royal Academy in October, which had been arranged as an alternative to the old fair before the Forte family softened and invited the antique dealers back.

The participants, as usual, were not too willing to tell anyone where the goods had come from. If previous owners realized the prices being asked in Park Lane, they might be horrified.

Kleber and Kleber, the porcelain dealers, have one of the earliest known examples of European porcelain, a blue and white vase of 1681. It was acquired in France recently from the collection of a deceased carter from the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

The most sensational item in the fair is doubtless mysterious, a superb eighteenth-century collector's cabinet containing an extraordinary show of shells, mostly found in the Pacific on Captain Cook's various voyages. Jonathan Harris has it on his stand but will not reveal where he found it, or who has reserved it for purchase.

It is extraordinary that such a piece should arrive at Grosvenor House without a provenance. Only the very rich or the high aristocracy could have afforded it; the cabinet was presumably made about 1770-1780.

Parents of crash victim praised by QC

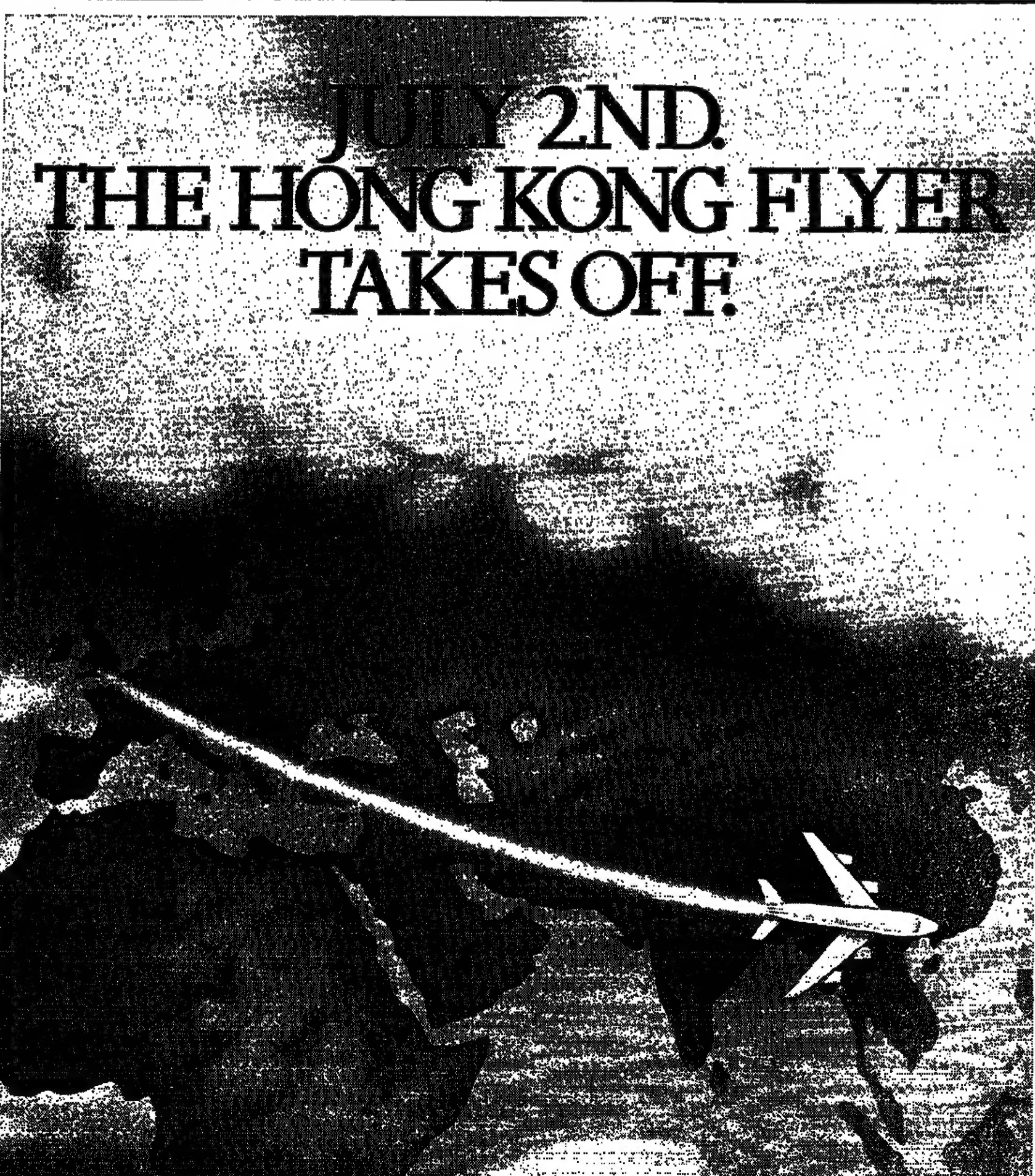
From Our Correspondent, Manchester

The parents of Miss Amanda Kyffin, aged 23, who was seriously injured in a road accident 10 years ago, were praised for their "remarkable devotion" to her in the High Court in Manchester yesterday.

Miss Kyffin was unemployed and could not manage her own affairs because of a head injury. Mr Keith Goddard, QC told the court. But her parents had encouraged her interest in athletics and swimming and she now competed at international level at home and abroad, he said.

"This is her main interest in life and theoretically it is probably the best thing that can be done for this young lady", Mr Goddard said.

Miss Kyffin, of Arleymere Close, Cheshire, Greater Manchester, was awarded agreed damages of £62,500 with costs. Mr Justice Wood approved settlement of the action against Mr George Townsend, also of Cheshire, the driver of a car which hit her. The award will be invested by the court on her behalf.



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THE REAL TRAVELLER'S WAY
CATHAY PACIFIC
The Swire Group

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

TUVALU
ORDER OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE
MRE

**QUEEN'S COMMENDATION
FOR VALUABLE SERVICE IN
THE AIR**
E. J. Moody, Capt. British Airways

King Fahd and Gaddafi meet in attempt to find Lebanon consensus

By Our Foreign Staff

Speculation has intensified that Saudi Arabia is working towards a mini-summit on the Lebanon problem, with the unexpected arrival in Jiddah late on Thursday of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, once a strong critic of Saudi policies.

King Fahd, who with a host of Arab dignitaries met the Libyan leader at the airport, is trying to draw Libya into peace efforts over Iran and Iraq, for Lebanon as a whole and among factions of Mr. Yasir Arafat's Fatah organization. Both Libya and Syria are believed to have abetted a recent revolt among some Fatah elements in Lebanon.

Colonel Gaddafi arrived to a warm welcome in Jiddah for his first visit since Libya and Saudi Arabia broke off relations, from October 1980 to December 1981, in a dispute over Saudi Arabia's acquisition of American radar surveillance aircraft. The two countries have yet to exchange ambassadors.

The reception is part of Saudi Arabia's perennial quest for Arab solidarity and stability in the Middle East. Evidently the wealthy kingdom has been forced to acknowledge that the cooperation of the eccentric Libyan leader is needed to ensure quiet.

Yet until late last year the two countries were locked in a verbal war, with the Saudi media attacking Colonel Gaddafi as "a madman and an agent of Israel", and the Libyan leader accusing the Saudis of "unfriendly" Muslim holy places with flights by the American surveillance planes and predicting that the House of Saud would fall "like autumn leaves".

Informed sources in Riyadh believe that the Saudis are hoping to go beyond bilateral talks to arrange a mini-summit, grouping Syria, Lebanon, the PLO and a number of other Arab states. A limited summit, they are said to feel, would be more likely to succeed than a full Arab League meeting.

Colonel Gaddafi, for his part, may be becoming more flexible, having found himself relatively isolated recently in the Arab and African worlds.

In Aden yesterday Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held talks with President Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen, on his latest stop to bolster support for his policies and Palestinian unity.

He arrived in Aden from North Yemen where both he and Colonel Gaddafi were in the capital of Sana on Thursday, although they apparently did not meet.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who talked separately to each leader of North Yemen, said afterwards that there was an agreement between Libya and the PLO to stop public criticism of each other.

Silver lining for Poland's air smugglers

From Roger Boyce Warsaw

Even in Poland, it appears, every cloud (or at least every aircraft) has a silver lining. The police have announced that they have smashed a silver-smuggling ring and arrested almost 60 people, including 23 members of the Polish airline Lot.

The silver, mainly industrial, was stolen from state-owned factories and sold to private craftsmen. It is now being used to make silver-plated cutlery and other items.

The police also announced that they had arrested a group of smugglers who were planning to transport silver into other countries and sell it there.

Until martial law was imposed at the end of 1981, travel to the West-East-West smuggling networks.

The most lucrative criminal schemes have included the smuggling of Russian furs (often painted over to make them seem relatively modern and of low value) and the transport of diamonds from the Odesa and Moscow black markets via Warsaw to the West.

The travel restrictions under martial law meant an increased reliance by smugglers on bribing airline staff, though security checks on these people have now been stepped up.

The police also announced that they had arrested a group of smugglers who were planning to transport silver into other countries and sell it there.

Until martial law was imposed at the end of 1981, travel to the West-East-West smuggling networks.

The most lucrative criminal schemes have included the smuggling of Russian furs (often painted over to make them seem relatively modern and of low value) and the transport of diamonds from the Odesa and Moscow black markets via Warsaw to the West.

The travel restrictions under martial law meant an increased reliance by smugglers on bribing airline staff, though security checks on these people have now been stepped up.

Mistress of politicians poisoned

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

Sweetish Rani Trivedi was an exceptionally attractive woman. Her photograph today exudes an air of warm sensuality, with her rounded features, full lower lip, deeply kohlled eyes and unmanageable, fly-away hair.

She was born 35 years ago in circumstances of mild scandal - she was the illegitimate daughter of a Brahmin priest and a Bihar woman. Her private life was considered shocking by Indians, though it might not raise so many eyebrows in the West.

But her death and the events which followed it are causing the biggest upset of all. They could be instrumental in the downfall of what is widely acknowledged to be most corrupt administration in the Indian Union.

When her mother died, the young girl - who became known to everybody as Bobby - was adopted by a woman member of the Bihar state legislative council, who is now a prominent member of Congress (I), the ruling party in Bihar.

Bobby went to convent school, dropped out of college in Patna, married, had two children, divorced and lived with her adoptive mother in her official residence.

She took a job in 1978 as a typist and then as a secretary to the Bihar legislative assembly, and before long was spending nights with a deputy minister, or with a minister of state. Later she had been seeing a good deal of the son of the Speaker of the assembly, a member of the Youth Congress (I).

In the early hours of May 8 she died. Had she been a Hindu her body would have been burnt later that day, and that would have been that, but as she was a Christian she was buried.

When it was pointed out to the police that not one, but two death certificates had been drawn up for her, saying different things and stating conflicting times of death, they were able to have her body exhumed.

Post mortem analysis showed that she died as a result of ingesting an organophosphorus pesticide, malathion.

The finger of police suspicion soon pointed at one of her prominent lovers, and arrests would quickly have followed if the situation had been normal.

But, as the Delhi newspapers are fond of pointing out, it has not been unusual in Bihar to force the state police to take a line of action advantageous to the government.

Many people are convinced that in large parts of the state there is no rule of law. In some districts people have taken the law into their own hands. There are more unlicensed arms in Bihar, it is suggested, than in the rest of India put together.

The opposition in the state is having a field day. It has already been calling loudly for the dismissal of Mr Jagannath Mishra, the Chief Minister. Now it feels that it has an additional stick with which to beat him.

The suspected individual has already been plainly identified in the papers, but no action has been taken. Instead, the conduct of the case has been taken out of the hands of the local police altogether, and passed to the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Indian equivalent of the FBI.

Greece in the EEC chair Papandreou mends fences with Israel

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Under strong pressure from the practical realities posed by the assumption of the EEC presidency on July 1, the pro-Arab Socialist Government of Greece is suppressing its animosity towards Israel and trying to mend its fences.

Mr David Kimche, secretary-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, has just spent two days in Athens at the invitation of his Greek opposite number, Mr Nikos Katapodis, who will soon be handling the EEC's political consultations.

The senior Israeli official, who is the first to be invited since the Socialists came to power 20 months ago, was given assurances that whatever the Greek Government's views on the Middle East, the Greek side would respect the rules of the game in discharging its duties as community President.

Only a few weeks ago, Greek delegation went to Israel to sign the renewal of a cultural agreement, as well as one for the exchange of information between state news agencies.

The visit was kept secret by the Greek side, as has been its practice for fear of Arab reactions, but it was clear that the thaw had set in.

All this is a far cry from the Greek Government's attitude towards Israel barely one year ago when Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, had compared the Israelis in Lebanon with the Nazis. And affectionately hugged "brother" Yasir Arafat.

His Government's absolute identification with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation's cause, and the highly emotional description of the Palestinian struggle as a modern-day Thermopylae and Marathon by the Greek state media, unleashed a short-lived wave of antisemitism in Greece.

The PLO office here had already been raised to a status equal to Israel's diplomatic representation - a step short of *de jure* recognition which successive Greek governments had withheld from Israel for fear of harming Greek interests in Arab countries.

Relations with the Arabs have recently cooled off. Although the Government's ardent defence of the Palestinian cause is prompted by ideological sympathy, the average Greek has sincerely believed that in return for this solidarity the Arabs would have flooded Greece with petro-dollar investments.

The investments did not materialize, and when Mr Chadi Kilibi, the secretary-general of the Arab League, visited Athens in December he was told quite plainly that the Greeks were disappointed. What added insult to injury was that many Arab countries supported Turkey in international organizations.

Three more soldiers die in ambush

From Robert Fisk Tyre

In the most serious ambush of its kind in recent months three more Israeli soldiers were killed yesterday three miles from Tyre when guerrillas raked their two-vehicle patrol with automatic rifle fire as it passed through a narrow lane surrounded by orchards.

Israeli troops said that a fourth soldier - who had chased the gunmen into the orchard - had been kidnapped and taken away by guerrillas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Immanuel of the Israeli Army said later that none of the soldiers had been kidnapped. However, throughout the morning, plainclothes Israeli security agents armed with Uzi sub-machine guns were driving around the city, while Israeli Army helicopters flew low over the surrounding countryside.

It had been a bad night for the Israelis in Tyre. Around midnight there was a burst of shooting around the port area of the city and Israeli troops were seen firing near the waterfront.

When I visited the district yesterday morning, a Muslim family living near the harbour said that the Israelis had been ambushed and that in the aftermath of the attack their three-year-old son had found a live hand grenade lying beside the house. I saw the grenade myself, its pin still intact and apparently of Russian manufacture, lying in the yard beside the building.

Yesterday's ambush occurred just outside the village of Deir Qanoun on Nahr, which is one mile inside the area controlled by troops of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon.

Tutu gives warning on hangings

From Michael Horvitz Johannesburg

South Africa would be "freed through bloodshed and violence or through negotiations", Bishop Desmond Tutu, General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a prayer meeting on Thursday night for the three African National Congress members hanged earlier in the day.

The problems of our country cannot be solved by violence... Those who have opted for the armed struggle, whom blacks regard as freedom fighters, and those who are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, will say: 'We must perpetrate the worst possible damage because we are going to hang in any case'.

There was a tense on Thursday night at the University of Zululand and Fort Hare University, both black establishments. At the University of Zululand, students set a police vehicle alight, broke into the campus canteen and broke windows.

At Fort Hare, students were reported to have boycotted classes.

The stranded Royal Navy Sea Harrier jet remained perched on board the Spanish cargo vessel *Alraigo* in Tenerife yesterday as arguments over salvage compensation became deadlocked.

The Harrier, already been prepared by Navy mechanics for lifting ashore, but Sub-Lieutenant Ian Watson, the 26-year-old pilot, flew home to England.

The lawyers for the Carica Mineur Line, owners of the ship, are refusing to release the Harrier until they receive satisfactory guarantees on payment by the British Government for the salvage operation.

Spanish lawyers briefed for the British side, called in by the embassy in Madrid, disputed Spanish jurisdiction as such, maintaining sovereign immunity was involved.

Under this, they argued, a writ for salvage compensation cannot be issued on property belonging to a sovereign government.

The Spaniards are already speculating that the case, first involving a forced landing by an aircraft on a ship at sea, could well be taken to international arbitration at The Hague.

Senior Fernando Meana, lawyer for the cargo line said the claim had been immediately reflected since it was inconceivable for Spaniards that the rescue of a Harrier by the *Alraigo* should end up by being settled in the British courts.

Plans were delayed to take the Harrier down by derrick crane and move it to another wharf to await the BP tanker British Tay to return it to the United Kingdom.

A front seat view of the operation should be had by at least one of the Soviet cargo ships which frequently put into this port for water and supplies docked nearby.

Nato agrees on security precautions East-West trade row avoided

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The 16-member nations of Nato, whose foreign ministers ended their council meeting in Paris yesterday, have agreed in their final communiqué that trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe must remain consistent with broad allied security concerns.

That included avoiding dependence on the Soviet Union or contributing to Soviet military capabilities. Development of Western energy resources should therefore be encouraged, the communiqué said.

It made no comment on wider aspects of East-West trade, but M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, expressed France's satisfaction that what had been predicted would be a difficult debate on East-West trade had been avoided, and that there had been no attempt (by the US) to turn Nato into an economic alliance.

The Nato foreign ministers also reaffirmed the importance they attached to the 1979 Nato dual track decision on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, and expressed their full support for the efforts of the US to reach a successful outcome in the Geneva talks on intermediate range nuclear forces (INF). They would support continued negotiations even after initial deployment.

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, described the council meeting as very successful and very important and said that the alliance had shown its unity, firmness and cohesion on the question of the Geneva INF negotiations.

The Russians must now show themselves to be reasonable and participate seriously in the negotiations, he said, adding that it remained to be seen whether the Russians were ready to reach an agreement. The first Nato missiles are due to be deployed in Europe before the next planned meeting of Nato foreign ministers on December 8.

In a preamble to the final communiqué the Nato members expressed their determination to ensure through negotiations the establishment of a stable military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level. There was no longer any mention of the US "zero option".

The Nato allies also expressed their concern over "the sustained increase in Soviet military strength in Europe and capability for military action worldwide which far exceeds defence needs".

Missile lorry crashes

Schweinfurt (AP) - A United States Army lorry carrying three Hawk missiles overturned in a crash on a West German autobahn yesterday, injuring two soldiers. The missiles fell off the vehicle.

Authorities said there was no fire or explosion after the accident, but the autobahn was closed for more than four hours.

Shipowners refuse to release stranded Harrier

From Richard Wigg, Santa Cruz de Tenerife

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Cuban pull-out imminent

Bonn (Reuters) - The United States and Angola have reached a substantial measure of agreement on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola that could lead to elections in the neighbouring territory of Namibia (South-West Africa), according to West German diplomatic sources here.

They said the talks had reached a highly sensitive level and had to face two severe tests recently. These were the United Nations Security Council debate on Namibia, which was opposed by Angola, and the visit to Moscow by President Dos Santos of Angola.

The sources said that once Cuban troops left Angola, South Africa would agree to elections there. South Africa controls the former German colony.

The US-Angolan negotiations indicated that Cuban troops could leave Angola "in the really near future," a diplomat said.

OAU summit grapples with Polisario issue

Addis Ababa (AFP) - Hard bargaining began here yesterday at the Organization of African Unity Summit meeting to reach agreement on how to deal with the Western Sahara dispute.

It was the first time that an OAU forum had debated the issue since February 1982, when the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), set up by the Polisario Front fighting Morocco for the Western Sahara, was admitted to OAU membership on the strength of its recognition by a majority of member states.

The debate was made possible by the SADR's decision on Wednesday to abstain "voluntarily and temporarily" from the summit, thereby ending a boycott by Morocco and its supporters that aborted attempts last year to stage the conference in Tripoli, Libya.

But the Saharawi guerrillas' supporters spoke yesterday in their favour.

House arrest of Spanish general over article

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The retired general who served as Deputy Premier for Defence Affairs in Spain's first Post-Franco government was under arrest here yesterday for writing a newspaper article which called for the release of those convicted in connection with the unsuccessful coup of February 23, 1981.

Lieutenant General Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Medivill wrote in *El Alcazar* that Spain's armed forces were still in "a borderline situation" and the government was "shady and secret pact" to free imprisoned terrorists.

The article was entitled "Discrimination against the Army".

Senior Narcis Serra, ordered the general to be placed under house arrest on Thursday for seven days, under regulations which authorize non-judicial punishment for minor offences of military personnel.

Also under arrest is Captain Francisco Javier Dusmet, aged 37, one of the convicted coup plotters freed after serving his sentence.

The infantry captain signed and open letter *El Alcazar*, criticizing the "shamful" conditions in which his fellow convicts are being held.

In a defiant front page editorial in the same newspaper yesterday, Senior Antonio Izquierdo, the paper's director, said his publication "will continue to reflect in its pages all reasonable testimony of solidarity which arises in the hearts of those gentlemen who were indicted, tried and condemned for deeds which did not cause the slightest disturbance to our people as a whole" and who according to testimony heard in court, were motivated in their actions by their devotion to the fatherland.

US selling tanks to Greece

Washington - The Reagan Administration has told Congress that it plans to sell Greece 100 M60 tanks fitted with heat-seeking target equipment at a cost of \$186m (about £124m).

The announcement came a day after the Pentagon had told Congress that it intended to sell Turkey \$155m worth of equipment to modernize its older M48 tanks.

Top US general calls for aid before arms

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

General Edward Meyer, retiring Army Chief of Staff, has made clear to reporters here that US troops should not be sent to El Salvador without the support of the American public, which he doubted would be forthcoming.

General Meyer, who is due to retire on June 22 said on Thursday that he backed President Reagan's broad programme of economic and military aid to Central America but added "I believe economic aid is at least equally important, if not more important, than military aid."

He said that the better the Central American governments were able to respond to the needs of the people, the less of a burden there was for the US.

President Reagan has accused Sandanista Government in Nicaragua, which is supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, of giving aid to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

President Reagan has repeatedly said he has no intention of sending US combat troops to El Salvador, whose Washington-backed Government is fighting left-wing guerrillas. The US has about 35 military advisers and trainers in El Salvador.

General Meyer said that the El Salvador elections due this November would be a time to access the way things were going. He also observed that for any US troops to be sent, there would have to be a consensus within the American people that it was important that American soldiers be there.

"You can't send soldiers off to war without having the support of the American people," the General, who was a field officer in Vietnam, was quoted as saying.

● The Soviet Union has recently doubled the number of its military personnel in Cuba, the American television network ABC reported on Thursday, quoting sources close to US intelligence services, AFP reports.

ABC said 1,500 Soviet soldiers arrived in April to join a 3,000-strong brigade which has long been stationed in Cuba. In the past few days, the report said, 1,700 more men arrived who were not taking part in the exercises.

● MANAGUA: Mr Richard Stone, the US envoy, met Nicaraguan leaders here yesterday to assess ways of restoring peace in Central America, Reuters reports.

Mr Stone is on a 10-nation tour of the region as a time when relations between Managua and Washington are at a new low.

The tone of the visit was set by Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister, on Thursday night when he called Mr Stone a "tremendous reactionary with a total lack of moral values".

Kashmir victory

Delhi (AFP) - The ruling National Conference of Mr Farooq Abdullah, the Chief Minister, retained power in Jammu and Kashmir by securing an absolute majority in the 76-member legislative assembly, it was announced yesterday.

Belgrade toll rises

Belgrade (AP) - The death toll from a methane gas explosion on Tuesday in the Aleksinac coal mine rose to 14 yesterday when two more victims died.

Liege battle

Brussels - Police and firemen fought with high pressure hoses in Liege, when troops and civil defence workers moved into the strike-town city to move rotting garbage from the streets.

Island swim

Porto Ferro, Elba (AP) - Signor Paolo Pinto, aged 46, an Italian lawyer, braved the choppy Mediterranean and a cowering school of dolphins to become the first person to swim the 40 miles between Corsica and Elba.

Game park peril

Nairobi (AP) - Another group of foreign tourists, the second in a week, has been attacked and robbed in Kenya's Masai Mara game reserve.

Old heads join young hands in Hawke jobs scheme

From Alan McGregor Geneva

Australia's plans for a "happy life" for some of its 715,000 jobless - in a 15 million population - were outlined in Geneva yesterday by Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister.

Most countries have to face up to the fact, he said, that even with optimum economic recovery, many people "in the conventional economic environment", particularly disadvantaged groups, would still be workless.

Accordingly, his government would try to use part of the money now being paid in unemployment benefit - more than \$4.2,000m (about £1,100m) annually - for "assisting some citizens to build alternative types of constructive employment".

Mr Hawke, giving a news conference after addressing the International Labour Conference, said Australia, with huge areas of land "in pretty salubrious circumstances", could devise "quite innovative approaches for aspirations that cannot be accommodated within the conventional economy".

The Government aimed to foster the establishment - starting with several thousand people - of communities in a decent environment, not merely for young people, but others as well, which would be self-sustaining in food.

The younger members of such communities would benefit from the experience of older people who had either left work or were prepared to leave the work force, he said.

150 من الاجل

THE ARTS

Theatre

Henry VIII makes a rare and risky appearance

Henry VIII, which opens at Stratford on Tuesday, is the Royal Shakespeare Company's one "risk" production for the season according to Trevor Nunn, joint artistic director of the company, with the need for high box-office receipts, even one risk is almost too much. The production of *Henry VIII*, not performed at Stratford for 14 years, has been entrusted to Howard Davies. This is his second production for the big Stratford stage, following his debut last year with *Macbeth* after more than four years spent running the RSC's Warehouse Theatre.

Davies emphatically refutes any suggestion that the risk is involved because it is not a good play, and gives several reasons for its rare appearance. First is that the play uses state occasions as propaganda in the changing role of the king and his people, and they demand a cast of 80 to 90, making it a huge and epic piece. The size can be scaled down, and is with this production, but the cast still remains large, and the cost therefore high. The play is also marked by its historical inaccuracies, which have led critics to decry its importance.

Davies believes that Shakespeare started by asking "What would be the most interesting play about Henry VIII?" and was not too concerned with chronological facts. "It is a play about the transference of power from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy, from 'off with his head' rule to the use of a privy council. Henry changes because of the circumstances, seeing the need for peace in the expectation that the kingdom will be run by a future queen."

There is also, of course, the fact that Shakespeare wrote only part of the play, which was completed by John Fletcher.



Howard Davies: excited

"Critics think Shakespeare should have stopped with *The Tempest*, instead of having other works finished for him. It would have been tidier." So much for the difficulties.

Davies sees *Henry VIII* as very much a modern play, dealing with taxes, unemployment and social divisions as the nobility realize that they may have to share power with the new rising middle class. Davies spent some time looking at pictures of the king, and found the drawings by Holbein more interesting than the portraits because they seemed to indicate an attitude of mind. He also saw that the drawings emphasized the face and hands, leaving the rest to fade away, an image which he hopes will be recaptured in the costumes for the production, which are by Deirdre Clancy.

For Davies and the cast, *Henry VIII* was virtually a new play - only three had seen it and two had read it. So the first cast meetings were spent in establishing how much they knew of the period. They were strong on the social atmosphere, says Davies, but not so good on the facts - just like Shakespeare. He insisted that they learn more about the period, conscious that the audience itself will be well informed.

The three main characters in the play are Henry, played by Richard Griffiths, a suitably upholstered actor, Katherine of Aragon, played by Gemma Jones, and Cardinal Wolsey, played by John Thaw. It is set before and during the king's passion for Anne Bullen, when he was in his early forties and at the height of his power.

Davies does not see *Henry VIII* as a risk, although he admits that having to treat it as a new play makes it "pretty nerve-racking, but exciting". It is just possible that its reputation as a risk has nothing to do with it as a play. It was in performance at the Globe Theatre in 1613 when a cannon-ball was accidentally fired, burning the theatre down.

Christopher Warman

● *Cowardice*, a new play by Sean Mathias about a brother and sister who act out their lives as Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence, will open at Richmond Theatre on Tuesday, June 28. Starring Janet Suzman, Ian McKellen and Nigel Davenport, the play moves to Reading's Hexagon on July 4, then to the Theatre Royal, Bath, from July 11 and runs for one week at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, from July 18 before moving to the West End.



Derek Jacobi gets the Thackeray touch as he meets the Strange Passenger (Nigel Hawthorne)

Peerless pleasure

Peer Gynt
The Pit

This swift, economical and very enjoyable production proves once again that a good studio theatre is the best place for staging practically anything. Provided, of course, that the words themselves can survive such close scrutiny - and, not surprisingly since it comes from David Rudkin, the acting version of this *Peer Gynt* has not a flat line nor an insipid word in it.

The quality of the play itself may be as uneven as its hero's adventures are far-ranging, but in the audience there was alertness and pleasure.

The use of an Ulster idiom, as well as making a richness in peasant speech perfectly natural, protects the play from the risk of folkiness. Meeting the Devil himself dressed in a cassock at a lonely crossroads, hearing the voice of a mountain demon or leaves or dewdrops, seems as credible and awesome as it should.

Peer, the compulsively romantic country boy gives Derek Jacobi no trouble. But behind the charm and giddy fancies there is always, glimpsed at moments, a hardness which awakens the villagers' instincts to keep their distance. The links with Peer the middle-aged capitalist in Act IV are few, and this one is valuable.

But, as always, it is hard to feel we are watching the same character, especially as the successful Peer has shed every trace of an accent. Only as his travels come full circle, in the closing minutes, does his native speech return. In his final grizzled dignity (the plump face beneath the top hat has the look of Thackeray, even a little of Ibsen himself) Mr Jacobi finds a vocal colour I have never heard of him before.

The boyish Peer's speech too has, quite apart from the accent, a dark grainy colour, very distinctive. The familiar Jacobi style is reserved for Act IV, where his precise comic touch flattens the satirical and farcical episodes that can be all too reminiscent of Shaw on an off-day.

Chris Dyer's black box set has a pillar-supported upper stage that serves for the roof where Aase is dumped. One pillar doubles as the tree in the woodcutting scene. It is the costumes that establish the milieu: almost all black, the women's dresses embroidered with a little and striking a faint note of Norway, their crochetwork

shawls equally suggesting Ireland. The little patchwork-quilted pink cot from which Aase (Brenda Peters) so beautifully plays her death scene creates the rest of the cottage by itself.

Ron Daniels' production not only moves the play fluently and naturally forward - Mr Rudkin's text, which tightens the original without any cuts, takes barely three hours' actual playing time - but makes that peasant community real through each individual member of it.

For the Morocco scenes a simple white scrim dispels the sombre North and carries suitably absurd slide projections as Peer's yacht speeds away and

sinks. In the shipwreck scene an overturned hull, blindingly spotlighted from below the audience, is enough for the struggling Peer's weird encounter with the Strange Passenger (Nigel Hawthorne), who consists largely of a hideous grin amid dead white make-up.

Mr Hawthorne also makes a Burton-Moulder of unnervingly quiet strength, in a rough shirt and neckerchief that might be a blacksmith's. And the Solvies (Kate Beahan) puts a whole lifetime's love, as mother and wife, into her last unaccompanied lullaby.

Anthony Masters

Radio

Knight retreats after a good joust

Peter Ackroyd
Weekend choice

Ken Russell's *View of the Picts* (Tomorrow, 10.30pm), a *Sunday Show* film, is the cinematic equivalent of a scion and a peacock. It is Holst's suite with illustrations. Mr Russell has selected and cut out the pictures and his film editor son, Xavier, has stuck them together. It is, therefore, difficult to know whom to praise and whom to lambaste in assessing a work that is both brilliant and trite. It is a totally non-astronomical affair (the closest it gets to a heavenly body is the occasional naked girl) and is only obliquely astrological. It is its most inventive with the Saturn sequence (the life and death cycle of cars and roses; industrial pollution; a rotating rat) and (not surprisingly, considering that Russell *père* is something of a necromancer himself) the Uranus sequence, with its living frieze of spellbinding figures from Nostalgia to the Pope.

The music survives intact, in the Philadelphia Ormandy version. The comforting difference between Alan Plater's *The Consultant* (tonight, BBC1, 10.10) and a previous BBC1 thriller serial about computer crime, *Bird of Prey*, is that Mr Plater's adaptation of John McNeil's novel treats us, the viewers, as mere humans, slow to digest technological jargon, and not as so much electronic hardware, permanently switched on. Hywel Bennett is the computer specialist, planning to misapply his skill by skimming the cream off a bank's profits. This actor specializes in playing outwardly charming crooks with ruthless cores, and we shall be seeing him in his element during the next four weeks. His fellow conspirators do, however, strike me as looking alarmingly young to tackle such a spectacular exploit as Mr Plater's latest work involves.

Peter Davalle

Sir Robin, as we shall all now remember to call him, has been accused of unnecessary rudeness, of the persistent interruption. My impression after hearing him at length these last few weeks is that he is mostly courteous and patient in a rough and ready sort of way and when he isn't, it is because there is no other way of handling those he has to deal with. Our political representatives - or at least the ones they let loose on radio and television - are not to put it charitably, short of a word or two nor unskilled at using them to spin amazing lattices of fantasy, a large part of their relations with their fellow beings is conducted as a form of verbal joust and in tradition they are inclined to sweep on until they meet an equally well equipped gentleman coming the other way.

Sir Robin is well able to provide that opposition, insisting that the plausible but less than complete answer he brought to a halt, restating it with questions of his own. And as I have heard him, he is even-handed - not only between parties but callers as well, equally quick to suppress the importunate or potentially abusive questioner. By all these means

As I write, a relative hush has fallen on the wavelengths. The noise of strife has momentarily ceased while the electorate demonstrates in what way the tidal wave of assertion, counter-assertion, insult and vitriol of the last few weeks have affected it. But it is a very brief hush, tonight with Election 83 and Jimmy Young's *Election Special* will be deflected by hoarse cries of triumph over the vanquished and after that a process which will rarely have got its first wind by the time you read this - we will be treated to the counting and subsequent dissection of the corpse.

But this morning, for only the second day in succession, there is no Election Call, no Robin Day like a rugged and experienced matador, skilfully deflecting a string of political bulls and bullfesses (the normal feminine of bull is not, I feel, available here) from the straight-on, head-on propaganda charge into the less comfortable position of stopping to consider what might be the proper response to the lance or banderilla presented by the latest caller on the telephone.

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and throughout these campaign weeks, I think he has done us listeners a thorough service.

Of course, some questions do not get asked - perhaps by oversight, perhaps by intention. Last Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher, asked by a caller to explain the bellicose anti-Russian sentiments expressed by her supporters at a youth rally, dismissed the occurrence as something not to be taken seriously. She drew a comparison between this and the disrespectful things professional comedians say of politicians; they, it seems, are not to be taken seriously either. No great future for an interviewer in challenging something like that, but the listener notices and thinks: "Lady you've got to be joking..."

It was no surprise that the two special editions of *Analysis* conducted by Mary Goldring proved to be among the best campaign broadcasting. Policies Before Parties was the series title and each programme took trouble to try to establish what were the grounds on which the three main parties were fighting and what their policies implied. Miss Goldring in her own headmistress way is as effective as Sir Robin at running a discussion and keeping its participants to the point.

Despite this, perhaps inevitably, the phrase Policies Before Parties promised more than it could deliver. In the second programme, for example, John Redwood, Dr Bernard Donoghue and Sir Leslie Murphy, though not active politicians, were there as nursing Tory, Labour and Alliance sympathies respectively and in each the influence of sympathy on what appeared to be a rational, closely argued position was apparent and profound. It added weight to what must surely be the most persistent message of the entire election campaign, one quite certainly in total contradiction to what the voters hoped. In spite of endless argument and assertion ("Only our policies are any use"), the conclusion we come away with is that no one knows.

David Wade

● The world premiere Andrej Panufnik's *Proclamation for Peace* is the best given at Kenwood House on July 16 by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by the composer. Commissioned by the GLC, the work is dedicated "to all peace-loving people regardless of race, religion, philosophical or political creed". Panufnik has recently been awarded the Prix de composition musicale Prince Pierre de Monaco.

● The Aldeburgh Festival pays its own centenary tribute to Wagner, at Snap on June 20, with a programme of early and small-scale works entitled *Wagner at Home*.

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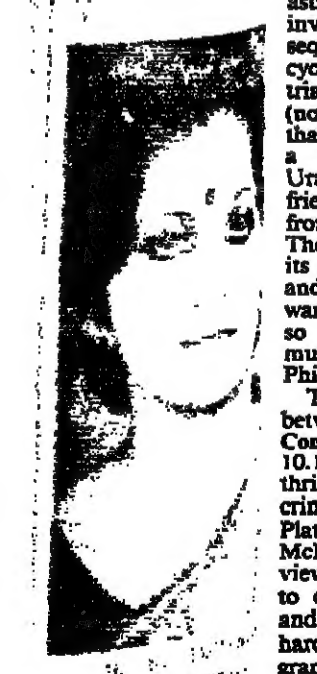
Mistress
political
poison

Across the Water (BBC2) began at such a high level of intensity - "Hideous mutilation, unthinkable pain..." - that it was difficult to see how it would get down without going into a suicide dive; in fact, it chose not to do so and, by moving from realism to symbolism, even tried to concentrate that "unthinkable pain" still further. A small girl is kidnapped by her natural father and taken from her parents to Ulster, from which they all first came; her male parent, played well here by Liam Neeson, goes in pursuit.

David Rudkin's narrative brings together two powerful themes: the abduction of a small child and the Ulster problem itself. You could hardly get a more potent mixture, and all the writer need do is stir it. Certainly Mr Rudkin rarely over-exerts himself the conversations are brief and elliptical, and *Across the Water* relies to a large extent upon the power of television to create a pervasive nebulous mood.

The first part of this production was devoted to cryptic silences, and to intimations of horror or chaos which in the second half were brought, with a touch of grand guignol, to life. Because these intimations are mediated by images rather than words, *Across the Water* was more powerful as a film than as a human drama. The pictures of Northern Ireland were very striking for example, and their careful selection managed to impart both a sense of history and a sense of dissolution.

I cannot help thinking, though, that Ulster is now being mounted like a stuffed duck in the house of horrors. It is a convenient vehicle for every expression of public or private rage - "an imaginative cliché" which can be exploited rather than used. There were certainly elements of laziness within the film itself, it created a convincing picture of chaos and confusion but did not seem able to employ it in a particularly purposeful manner.



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THE TIMES DIARY

Zooming in

There is understandable smugness at ITN over those passenger's eye shots of Margaret Thatcher in the Daimler on her way from Finchley to Conservative Central Office in the small hours yesterday. The installation of the camera, a fixed focus lightweight Sony, was the result of weeks of meticulous planning by Downing Street staff and the Special Branch. Provisional times for the camera to be operated had been agreed in advance, but the detailed cueing during *The Nation* debate was done by Mrs Thatcher's detective talking to Peter Heaps of ITN, who was in a link van immediately behind. The signal was then directed to a helicopter flying above, down to London Weekend Television on the South Bank, then to ITN, from there to the Telecom Tower and finally to the IBA transmitters and the nation's television sets. If you felt, as I did, that the end result somehow emphasized her pedagogical mode, this was due - but only in part - to the low sitting of the Sony relative to the PM's face.

Getting the bird

Having temporarily unsuited Sir Robin, Mrs Thatcher was herself the victim of a misapprehension during the TV coverage. It came from the knight's only slightly less distinguished colleague, David Dimbleby, who called her Mrs Finchley. It could stick.

Public print

Novelist Tom Sharpe is producing his next book on a word processor - in public. At the Commodore Computer Show in Hammersmith today, Sharpe plans to work on another sequel to *Wid*, the book which made his name. He tells me that he will be editing and revising, as well as doing the creative stuff, and that he will not be put off by interruptions. He has no idea how much progress he will make during the day, but considering he wrote the whole of *Wid* in a fortnight, I would not put anything past him.

Perhaps Shanghai, as well as being bureaucracy-ridden, is also insensitive. I note that Parkinson's Law sold out within three days of appearing in the bookshops there.

Don't bank on it

Margaret Barclay Lloyd points out that I was not critical enough of the Savoy and the British Tourist Authority for their advertisement in *The New Yorker* which inverted the union flag. For the advertisement copy says of the Savoy: "Big Ben and Royal Festival Hall are just across the Thames." Not content with upending our flag, they have shifted the Houses of Parliament as well.

Rolling on

We have not seen the last from the hugely successful alliance of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Trevor Nunn. Having skimmed off the cream with *Cats*, the two are planning a show on roller skates, probably with the collaboration of Richard Stilgoe. Lloyd Webber tells me he is also working on a musical dramatization of *Aspects of Love* by the Bloomsbury novelist David Garnett.

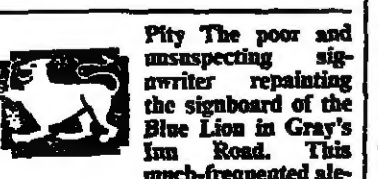
The usually meticulous proof readers at Her Majesty's Stationery Office have let through a howler: the end of the book now being used by HMSO's distribution centre at Cornwall House are headed: "Government Publications." Will it accuse me of dog-eat-dog tactics?

BARRY FANTONI



Write-off

Michael De-la-Noy, the writer, was recently burgled by a less than literary team. In order to carry off a fine bookcase from his north London home they removed and neatly stacked in a corner his collection of rare first editions by Denton Welch, the subject of a biography which he is completing. Two of the Welch books were signed by the author, and together the collection is worth £400. This compares favourably with the bookcase, which would do well to fetch £25.



Pity the poor and unsuspecting signwriter repainting the signboard of the Blue Lion in Gray's Inn Road. This much-frequented alehouse faces the Times design department, whose sinister members are closely studying his progress, noses flattened at the window. Bowed by the responsibilities of proportion and steeped in the lore of typography, they are already tut-tutting about the heraldically inappropriate azure adorning the lion passant on the pub wall, waiting for him to put a serif wrong and make a dexter gales-up of the job.

PHS

Polish hopes, Vatican fears

by Peter Nichols



The Pope and three East European church leaders he will meet in Poland: Cardinal Józef Glemp of Krakow (top), Cardinal Józef Glemp of Krakow (left) and Cardinal Tomaszewski of Lublin (right). Will Moscow see the meeting, with other aspects of the visit, as a direct provocation?

of the Italian pope Europe meant first the West. That outlook has now gone. John Paul thinks in terms of the spiritual unity of all Christian Europe.

As negotiations for next week's visit went ahead, the Polish authorities were quietly but firmly told that they would not see in advance the texts of his speeches. Probably they have been privately informed by now of their substance when replies are due, but no more.

His invitation to meet him in Poland, sent to leaders of Catholic churches in other parts of Eastern Europe, including the Hungarian Cardinal Lékai, the Czechoslovak Cardinal Tomasek and the Latvian Cardinal Valdis, underlines the broader significance which his presence in Poland must be given.

The Pope knows that what he says in an eastern country, comparatively close to the Russian border and in the heart of the Soviet empire, will be sifted and weighed with greater care by the Russians than something he says in St Peter's Square. The first

Slav Pope talking to Slavs in Slav territory, and in their own tongue can be expected to be accorded a better hearing. He particularly needs to convince Moscow of the legitimacy of his intentions when he speaks about how Catholics should behave when faced, as in Czechoslovakia, with heavy limitations on liberty, with the problems arising from a more flexible hand in Hungary, with repression in the Baltic states. He needs this greater mutual confidence too in order to fulfil another part of his design, that of better relations with the eastern Orthodox churches of which the Russian is by far the largest.

The Poles are estimated to be more than 94 per cent Catholic, as opposed to 70 per cent in Czechoslovakia and 60 per cent in Hungary. The problem of Polish Catholics is seen to some extent to be less one of how the state treats the Church than how the Church should react to the conduct of the state. Can the Vatican still, for instance, feel that General Jaruzelski has any degree of real or potential autonomy from the

Russians? The Pope's presence in Poland could after all (and the Russians are understood to have had this in mind) encourage the West to be a little gentler with the regime, in such ways as debt repayments and sanctions. The Polish government would certainly like diplomatic relations with the Vatican and is expected to raise the matter, at least informally.

The Pope, when he was Cardinal Archbishop of Krakow, was believed to share the views of the late Primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszyński, and oppose the idea on the grounds that the Polish church would be weakened by having a papal diplomat present in Warsaw who, almost certainly, would not even be a Pole. Wyszyński was strengthened in this conviction by the late Cardinal Seper, the Yugoslav who was head of the Holy Office. Yugoslavia is the one Eastern European country which has diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The single substantial difference in Poland since the old Primate's death is that the new one is not so formidable a figure as Wyszyński. Cardinal Glemp was the late Primate's secretary, and private secretaries are supposed to take time to grow away from the shadow of their master, if they do so at all.

Should the Pope be going to Poland? Inevitably, criticisms are heard. Keepers of the memory of the great John XXIII feel that he would not have approved, favouring as he did quiet and patient dialogue which would in the end be efficacious because it had behind it the conviction of being right as well as good. Some in the Vatican see John Paul's approach as confrontational and provocative.

Questions of international political convenience for one side or the other would not be expected to enter the Pope's calculations. The general deterioration in relations between East and West might give strength to his determination to do what he intends. The second visit to Poland, like the first and the third he is said to have in mind, are bound up in the logic of the reign. This is the only answer for critics who maintain that he shows little comparable sympathy with the problems of Nicaragua, for instance, or for the advanced western industrialized societies. What the effects in the East will be, of course, depend much less on logic and more on the unpredictable.

Clive Aslet describes moves to rebuild a wibbly wobbly image



Architectural fruit salad: the Ozonia hotel at Carvery Island. Right, Blundell Shadbolt, master of the romantic revival, in his half-timbered hall studio

Let's stop mocking the neo-Tudor

Most architectural styles have had their detractors from time to time, but none has taken such a consistent critical pasting as the lyrical half-timbered mode of the 1920s and 1930s. It was Osbert Lancaster in *Home Sweet Home*, published in 1939, who coined the devastatingly scornful epithet "Stockbroker's Tudor". He accompanied his description with a delightful drawing of a strolling young lady in a four-poster bed and his "Sussex house-agent's" song (traditional, early twentieth century):

Four posters round my bed,
Oake beams overhead,
Rugs on the floor,
No stockbroker could ask for more.
Such a house, too, its faintly artistic pretensions shipwrecked on the owner's unshakable middle-class values, was Rookery Nook, scene of the eponymous Ben Travers farce. Like many a politician, the neo-Tudor style found ridicule more damaging than argument. Its reputation wilted under the wit.

But not its popularity. While the progressive, flat-roofed style of the Modern Movement, a favourite with the press, was largely confined to a circle of left-wing dons, neo-Tudor was built everywhere for all sorts of people - usually people who never gave much attention to architecture. Think of Weybridge, think of the arterial roads. Think, and perhaps shudder. The worst was very bad, especially when paper-thin, applied veneers were combined with very un-Tudor steel-framed windows. On the other hand, the best was, sometimes in a bizarre way, remarkable. Recently there have been signs that it is undergoing critical reappraisal.

Neoclassicism is in the forefront of the movement. There, at the Grange Museum, an exhibition was mounted last year on the hitherto obscure architect, Ernest George Trobridge,

who died in 1942. The exhibition showed a large number of buildings, for the most part in the north London suburbs. Trobridge's brand of neo-Tudor was highly individual. Though his houses are generally small, every kind of gable, window and chimney, every variety of silencing, weatherboarding and brickwork, was packed together in the same house. The result is an architectural fruit salad, a little heavy on the cream.

Trobridge was also, in his way, an innovator. As a solution to the post-First World War housing problem, he proposed a system of building with newly felled elm (difficult to work when seasoned) called "the compressed greenwood construction", which he had certificated by the Ministry of Health. It was not widely used. Trobridge's efforts to build for the working classes only succeeded with a seaside hotel on Carvery Island, Essex, called Ozonia. It was full of holiday fun, such as a bedroom decorated like a monk's cell with demons peering inside. Of the two lounges, one was done up as an aquarium, the other filled with kelp.

Now, in the third and latest edition of the *Thirties Society Journal*, published this week, comes a fully researched, scholarly article on Blundell Shadbolt. Like the Trobridge exhibition, it asks to be taken with dead-pan seriousness. Shadbolt was not content with borrowing motifs from past styles, like a number of architects, including well-known ones like Basilie Scott, he sought to capture the very look and feel of old work in his new buildings, to the extent of re-using genuinely ancient materials. Great vigilance was necessary to stop the builder using - as builders will - a plumb-line in constructing the walls.

The idea was to evoke a rambling, "wibbly wobbly" appearance, as of a

dwelling that had been settling and sagging for centuries. Usually the district surveyor washed his hands of it. At least one Shadbolt house, Smugglers' Way in Hampshire, was so uncomfortable that the owners moved out to a more frankly modern one after a few years. Shadbolt died in 1949, having been knocked off his bicycle in Redhill. Duncan Campbell, author of the article in the *Thirties Society Journal*, has unearthed a photograph of the architect in his studio in Salford. It shows a balding, scholarly looking man, seated at a paper-strewn, worn-out table, surrounded by agreeable antiques. The room, designed by himself, is in the form of a half-timbered hall; on the wall hangs the photograph of another half-timbered hall. But if all this suggests an extreme case of backward-looking romanticism, it is not quite accurate.

What is now emerging as the Bible of the wibbly wobbly style, P. A. Barron's *The House Desirable* of 1928, shows that neo-Tudor was seen as relevant to an up-to-date way of life. Barron wrote the book after a series of wanderings by car through the Home Counties. In fact, he saw the countryside very much with the motorist's eye, and his impressions may have been blurred as a result.

By deliberately losing his way, he found he continually came across new, old-looking houses - Ellens, at Rudgwick; Normandy, at Worthing; Tudor Close, at Rottingdean. In his view, the "wealthy women of today" did not desire a palace, but a service flat in a WI and a not-too-large house in the country, old but modernized, and within easy reach of London by car. "Her charming home she will describe, very modestly, as her 'cottage', for there is something lovable about the term."

There will still be those who see

neo-Tudor only as a joke. But as architectural jokes go, it is not a bad one. And a lot of mileage is left in it. Historians will surely blow the cobwebs off more quietly named figures, hardly known to the million even within their own lifetimes, who helped the upper-middle classes realize their latent romanticism.

Moreover, this way of building reflected an idealized image of England that was close to the hearts of a large number of people. Old buildings that seemed to have matured for centuries, gently and unintercepted, at the end of country lanes perhaps took on a special attractiveness after the mechanized destruction of the First World War. They suggested another aspect of the countryside, along with folk songs, country dancing and the rural crafts that was fast disappearing. The architect Ian Nairn (one of the few to think neo-Tudor worth so much as a chuckle in the 1960s), summed this up when he called Crowhurst Place in Surrey "a rhapsody on Ighiteam Mote".

The challenge for our age is how to protect them. Whenever one may think of these buildings as architecture, they are certainly works of individuality. Because their essence lies in the high degree of detailing and the painstaking building methods, they are especially vulnerable to insensitive modernization. Double-glazing of the kind that replaces leaded lights with standard, aluminium-framed windows, is a particular danger.

Almost no neo-Tudor building is listed. Yet perhaps the greatest testimony to the merit of such houses is that so many do still survive and are looked after with loving care. Evidently the domestic vision they realized had a strong appeal from the start.

The author is senior architectural writer for Country Life.

Frances Williams

This time oil must be made to pay

Mrs Thatcher's government has been the first to enjoy the fruits of Britain's North Sea oil wealth. Without the £20,000m of oil revenues flowing into Exchequer coffers over the past four years, money that simply was not there before, she might not be celebrating her landslide. Her economic programme would almost certainly have been unworkable and its costs unmanageable.

If the Government had tried to pursue the same tough anti-inflation policies in the absence of oil, according to one recent study by the Independent National Institute for Economic and Social Research, the recession would have been twice as deep, unemployment more than a million higher, the balance of payments in huge deficit and income tax would have had to go up to 50p in the pound. Inflation would still have been higher than it is today.

The Prime Minister will not be so blessed this time. Oil revenues are expected to peak within the next year or two, at perhaps £10,000m or so a year, and then to stabilize or decline for the remainder of the decade. Instead of an extra £20,000m from oil, Mrs Thatcher can bank on only half that sum or less over the next five years.

This places an important constraint on her room for manoeuvre in a second parliamentary term. She cannot afford a deeper recession, because the extra oil revenues will not be there to cushion its effects. That means that her passionate personal desire to force inflation down to zero, which many economists believe would lead to continued sluggish growth and mounting unemployment, may have to take second place to policies designed to sustain economic recovery.

The policies which Mrs Thatcher has pursued in the last four years nevertheless provide a good guide to what she is likely to do in her second term. By the end of the 1980s, with revenues in decline, what benefits Britain have to show for its short-lived oil bonanza?

Everyone agrees that the principal object of government policy must be to convert the revenues now flowing from oil into investment which will go on providing income after the wells run dry.

The Conservative government argued that the best way to stimulate investment was to create the foundations for a healthy economy through reducing inflation. So it harnessed the oil revenues to its tight money and fiscal policies designed to squeeze inflation out of the system.

It used them to help cut government borrowing, claiming that this would bring down interest rates and so encourage investment in the private sector. It allowed sterling, buoyed by oil, to rise to damagingly uncompetitive levels, because this helped the fight against

rising prices by making imports cheaper and putting pressure on firms to keep wage costs down.

The effects on investment were not those intended. Tough financial policies and the strong pound induced Britain's severest recession for 50 years. Interest rates, despite lower government borrowing, remained at historically high levels, especially in inflation-adjusted terms, while a decimated British industry slashed production, jobs and spending on plant and equipment.

Instead, investment funds financed by Britain's oil-based balance of payments surplus flowed abroad, encouraged by the high exchange rate which made foreign assets look cheaper. Since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, about £14,000m has gone into overseas stocks and shares, and a similar sum has been invested in the foreign operations of United Kingdom businesses.

These assets will be an important source of income when the oil ceases to flow. But overseas investment, while there is little evidence to back up Labour's claims that it is positively harmful, does little to strengthen Britain's domestic economy, to improve the efficiency of industry or to create jobs for British workers.

There was another way. Oil revenues could have been spent to boost economic activity, for instance through higher public investment and cuts in taxes. The National Institute study, which looked at such a strategy, suggested there would still have been a recession but only a mild one. Instead of a drop in national output of 4 per cent the reduction would have been only 1 per cent, and unemployment would have been half a million lower. The current account would still have been modestly in surplus. But public borrowing would have been higher and so would inflation, now 4 per cent, by about 2 percentage points.

In effect then, as the study points out, the benefits of oil have been divided between a lower rate of inflation and a considerably higher standard of living for those in work. Without the oil revenues the Government could not have cut its borrowing in the face of mounting unemployment, now reckoned to be costing more than £15,000m in social security benefits and lost taxes, without an even bigger increase in the tax burden.

Whether this amounts to finessing away North Sea riches on financing the debt queues, as the Opposition charges, or the establishment of a sound economic base for sustained recovery, as the Government claims, will be revealed in Mrs Thatcher's second term. But Britain's oil opportunity, if it turns out to be wasted, will have come and gone forever.

Geoffrey Smith

The reality behind Thatcher's rhetoric

When historians look back upon the election of 1983, how important will it seem? Most elections matter simply for the choice as to who will govern the country over the next few years. This time the electorate's verdict is bound to have its effect, one way or the other, on the whole structure of British party politics. I suspect that this election may have a more lasting impact in this second respect than is now appreciated, and rather less in the first respect than is generally supposed.

I do not mean by this that it will really make little difference who was elected. Had Labour been given office there would have been some fundamental changes in national policy. A Labour government would have had to make at least some move towards taking Britain out of the EEC; it would have refused to allow cruise missiles to be deployed on British territory; it would have nationalized further large sections of industry; and it would have pursued an inflationary economic policy.

That Mrs Thatcher's second administration will not do any of these things is very important. But on present evidence it will not be such a radical government as many people expect. The Conservatives fought on a cautious message, and they managed to collect a few more commitments to caution as the campaign progressed.

They will transfer some more industries, or sections of industries, from the public to the private sector. They will continue the process of trade union reform. But they will not be able to cut public expenditure significantly as a deliberate act of policy - as distinct from a response to an unforeseen crisis - without exposing themselves to the charge of having misled the electorate.

Ministers conspicuously declined every opportunity to warn even in the most general terms that spending would have to be reduced in the lifetime of the next Parliament.

The impression of radicalism has been maintained through Mrs Thatcher's personality. What this suggests is that the Conservatives have won reelection with a wet programme in the hands of a dry Prime Minister. There is an old-fashioned ring to this: it sounds like the modern equivalent of Disraeli's idea of a "sound Conservative government." Tory men and Whig measures.

It is not only Mrs Thatcher's programme that is cautious. So is Mrs Thatcher. She has radical instincts - but her actions are usually less daring than the ideas she is prepared to contemplate.

There are two further reasons why this seems likely to remain true in her second term of office. There are

instances where no hard, practical proposals have been worked out to give effect to her radical instincts, and nobody can legislate by instinct alone. That obstacle might be overcome if Mrs Thatcher were to organize the Government so as to give it a decidedly radical cast. That would be more daring than it sounds. It would mean dropping from the Cabinet powerful figures who would soon become a focus of backbench dissidence. For a Prime Minister with a large overall majority, who must be forced by the laws of arithmetic to leave out of her Government a good many MPs of talent and ambition, that would be taking a big risk. It would be surprising if Mrs Thatcher did not preserve in her new Cabinet a balance of opinion.

If the election had not paved the way for dramatic policy changes, it has placed a large question mark against the familiar pattern of party politics in Britain. Labour have suffered a devastating setback. Though they have won many more seats than the Alliance, they have attracted a lower percentage of the total vote than in any general election since 1918.

The decline of their mass appeal indicates the severity of the warning that has been served on Labour: the voters will not accept a party that conducts its affairs, chooses its programme and selects its leader with more concern for its own members than the electorate at large. Because they will have more seats than the Alliance in the new Parliament, Labour still have the first option on the role of the serious opposition - as distinct from their unquestioned right to be the official opposition. But if they are to take up that option, they will have to show they are again capable of looking outwards.

If Labour fail, the Alliance could find themselves providing the serious opposition to the Government by the next election. The handicap of so few seats will make it harder both to make their presence felt in Parliament and to hold the Alliance together. But they have shown that they can win votes in large numbers at a general election as well as in by-elections.

This means the political atmosphere could be transformed if the Alliance started to win by-elections and run comfortably ahead of Labour in opinion polls. Their success could no longer be dismissed as a mid-term aberration. But whatever happens, present pattern of parliamentary opposition cannot continue indefinitely. Either Labour will have to reform, or the Alliance will come through.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SHE HAS BROKEN THE MOULD

The mould has been broken in Britain this week, though it may not have been broken in the way that the original Gang of Four intended. It was one of their chief complaints that Britain suffered from the swing of a political pendulum which meant that each government tended to dismantle the policies of its predecessor. We now have the prospect of another five years of Conservative government, giving an unbroken stretch of nine years. In those circumstances, the complaint about a pendulum-induced impotence becomes irrelevant.

The magnitude of yesterday's victory by the Conservatives has closed the book on two generations of political argument. The mould which had to be broken was not in fact the two party system, which has actually been quite porous to change over the years. The mould was the post-war model of economic and social thinking. It was cast in concrete by the Attlee government, not unnaturally in the light of the circumstances of the time, but this meant that its foundations were never shaken by any serious political challenge until the coming of Mrs Thatcher's government.

The irony of today's agenda which confronts the government is that it shows that we are all social democrats now, provided that term can be allowed its general meaning and not be hijacked by particular politicians keen to distance themselves from the socialist ethic of their recent past. As Arthur Seldon explains in a recent I.E.A. pamphlet:

"The term 'social democracy' can be understood in several senses. For economists, interest lies in its expression of a desire to combine the strengths of four elements in evolving the good society: first, the decentralized market, with all it implies in local voluntary or mutual co-operation in private

activity and enterprise; second, profit as the reward of entrepreneurship; third, pricing of the method of allocating resources between alternative uses; and, not least, fourth the 'social justice' of common access to the means of civilized living."

The Government now has a chance to hasten forward with detailed policies to bring about a social market economy and a set of attitudes which are so concisely listed above. The size of yesterday's majority, however, will not make that task any easier, except in so far as it shows that the rather patchy efforts of the last four years have received a much firmer endorsement than either of the other two programmes set before the voters.

But the well-being generated by an electoral victory should not be used as the cover under which to press for relaxations which would only spoil what has been achieved and negate the chance of further improvement. In this context, calls for magnanimity in victory should be confined to a courteous lack of interest in the internal travails of the Labour Party, and a readiness to argue the merits of Alliance proposals. They should certainly not be allowed in as code words for qualified measures of re-inflation.

The government's primary function will remain the conquest of inflation. With a further reduction a period of price stability would provide much more fruitful conditions for reliable economic expansion than any amount of ministerial spending. Beyond that the government should waste no time in dismantling those restrictions on economic activity in the field of taxation, employment policies, small businesses, wages councils, housing mobility and the hard crust of public monopoly, all of which inhibit growth and enterprise.

The welfare argument can

now be tackled on its merits, rather than in terms of hysterical charge and countercharge about its very existence. The goals of welfare are not in dispute: we all want access to it. The argument is about means. If the welfare state is inefficient - and it most certainly is - any government should explore how the market system can be brought in to make it more efficient for the same results.

The other major change which may now occur, and which the Government should exploit, is the way in which the public tackles the question of unemployment. Surely this election victory has shown that the tired attempts to invest the phenomenon of unemployment with some statistical morality have not taken in the electors, since more than one third of those affected by unemployment apparently voted for the Conservatives.

Nevertheless, statistical unemployment is here to stay. It is necessary, therefore, to discover a different language in which to explore the profound changes which will effect the whole pattern of work in society in the 1980s and 1990s. That has been a ministerial shortcoming - from the Prime Minister downwards - all apprehensive about admitting that the long term economic projections contain no obvious sign of a return to an employment level below what used to be wrongly regarded as "politically unacceptable". As inflation has risen, that political plimsoll line has risen with it.

There is still more than a five year agenda here, and the next five will be no less hard than the last four. So there is no time to relax from the overriding task to roll back the state. Mrs Thatcher has been Prime Minister long enough now to know that if you do not first and always get the better of the bureaucracy, it will get the better of you.

DISPROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The paramount requirement of any electoral system is validation of the exercise of political power. Power (these days) comes (in theory) from the people. The mechanism of its transmission from its source to its point of discharge in the governing apparatus is the mechanism of election. Unless that mechanism is widely acknowledged to be free from corruption and abuse, to be suitably frequent, and to have recognizable correspondence between voting preferences recorded in the ballot and the party complexion of the body elected, validation will be uncertain. And without unquestionable validity or legitimization a political system is less able to resolve conflict and adjust competing claims by constitutional means, less able to sustain government by consent, especially when the going gets rough.

Proportionality does not have to be exact. Few look for that. But the distortion created by the process of translating votes to seats, or by the gap between giving and receiving political power, must not be so glaring as to undermine the truth of the system.

This time the British system of first-past-the-post election to single-member constituencies is more than ever out of kilter. The Government, which is now backed by the largest parliamentary majority of any since the war received the smallest pro-

portion of the popular vote of any since the war, barring the two elections in 1974. The Liberal/SDP Alliance, which is bidding to become the main vehicle of progressive politics, received nearly 8,000,000 votes, more than a quarter of all votes cast and was rewarded with one twenty-eighth of the seats in the House of Commons. Labour with less than a million more votes than the Alliance got nine times as many seats; the Conservatives with one and a half times as many votes got seventeen times as many seats.

The Conservatives scored against the Alliance by reason of the favour the system bestows upon the largest party when confronted by nearly equally divided opposition. Labour scored by reason of the favour bestowed on a party whose support is more concentrated than dispersed: the Ulster Unionists are another such beneficiary. But these biases in the system are from another point of view part of its strength. They contribute to the tendency towards decisive results and therefore coherent governments, and to the territorial basis of representation that gives the system solidity.

Proportionality indeed is not the only criterion of a satisfactory electoral system. Clarity is another, and there the present system scores. Arrangements that counter the tendency for party selection rather than popu-

lar choice to determine who fills the seats are also preferable. The single transferable vote would be an improvement in that respect: a full or partial list system of proportional representation would make the matter worse. The tendency to promote stable government and prevent the fragmentation of parties is another important criterion; though it is fair to say that neither the comparative study of other systems in other milieux nor conjecture about the consequences of their adoption here clinches the order of merit.

One comes back to the overriding requirement that the system be broadly accepted as reasonable and acknowledged to be legitimate. To be familiar, proven and widely understood is an advantage but not a guarantee. The deformity this time is pronounced. It is made more tolerable by the fact that the worst of the discrepancy is on the opposition, not the government, side of the ledger, and oppositions are of less importance to most people than governments. Also the deformity may be temporary - during a transition, or an abortive challenge, within one of the major partners of the two-party system. But ministers should not be blinded by the benefits conferred on their own party to the possibility of dissatisfaction rising to a level at which it touches the validating office of the electoral system.

PARTY WITHOUT A PRINCE

Labour have emerged from the election to face a crisis at least as great as any in their history. It is partly a crisis of leadership, partly of policies, but above all of attitude. The question is simply whether they as a party are prepared to come to terms with the electorate, or whether they are going to continue to demand that the electorate must come to terms with them. If they are not willing to take proper account of the wishes of the voters, then there will be no future for Labour as one of the two major parties.

The first task must be to replace Mr Foot with a leader whose appeal will not be confined to the party faithful. The effective choice seems likely to be limited to Mr Shore, Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnoch. Mr Benn is unlikely to be back in the House of Commons in time to be eligible to stand, and Mr Healey suffers from the twin handicaps of having damaged his reputation in the campaign and of being too old at nearly 66 to begin a long stint in opposition.

Of the three principal contenders, Mr Kinnoch looks at the moment to stand the best chance of being elected and the least chance of fitting the bill. Mr Shore seems likely to suffer from

the party's urge to move on to a completely new generation: as he is now in his sixtieth year, his election would appear to be moving on no more than half a generation.

Mr Hattersley probably has rather less support than Mr Kinnoch among either the trade unions or the constituency parties - though it is difficult as yet to assess the effect that their respective campaign performances will have had. One would guess, though, that Mr Hattersley would have the edge in the new parliamentary party.

Mr Kinnoch has much charm and wit; but his weakness is that, like Mr Foot, he gives the impression of being too much a rhetorician in politics. He has no experience of office, which makes it more difficult for him both to exercise a practical judgment and to speak with authority. After years in opposition, it will be critical for Labour at the next election to convince the electorate that they would know how to run the country.

But these are early days. Rather than spending too much time upon assessing the odds, or even upon considering at this stage who would be the best choice, it would be wiser to concentrate upon the criteria by

which the candidates should be judged as they campaign for office. The essential test is whether they would be prepared to take the risks that the next Labour leader must face if he is to turn the party towards the electorate rather than inward upon itself.

This means discarding dogma and fighting extremism. The country will not be impressed by a party that remains wedded to unilateral nuclear disarmament - which became Labour's most severe policy liability during the election campaign - to withdrawal from the European Community, to extending public ownership on doctrinal grounds and to an extensive spending programme without proper regard to its cost.

It might seem self-evident in the light of the election results that these policies should be jettisoned. But to do so would provoke conflict within the party. Yet there is no way that conflict can be avoided if Labour are to make themselves acceptable once again to majority opinion in this country. Mr Foot was chosen to unite the party at all costs. That strategy has not worked, and the next leader will have to broaden his perspective if he is not to seek his own comfort at the cost of dooming the party.

Representing the will of all the people

From Mr Richard S. Rowntree

Sir, Two items in your election eve issue of *The Times* make one wonder whether George Orwell's predictions were set just a decade too early.

Industry, claiming to be acting in support of free enterprise, spend money presumably from this source on an advertisement devoted entirely to attacking the Alliance.

More importantly, your much respected columnist, Geoffrey Smith, in making the timely point that the Alliance must not allow its chagrin with the present electoral system to divert it from its primary aim of developing as an alternative credible government, predicts that there is no prospect of a Thatcher government with a substantial majority introducing electoral reform.

Have we really to conclude that the Prime Minister and private industry are united in preferring the prospect of the election in perhaps 1988 of a Marxist Labour government on a minority vote to the prospect of electoral reform? If so, there is sadly something little longer term in freedom in Britain.

Surely it is self-evident that in these difficult times, with a volatile electorate, there is no prospect of one party maintaining power indefinitely by the democratic process, even if this were desirable.

There is at least a considerable prospect of the next election producing a government pledged to carrying out irreversible changes in our structures on the mandate of a minority vote of perhaps not much greater than a third of those cast. If this should happen it would appear that the responsibility would fall firmly on the shoulders of the Prime Minister, supported by private industry.

Our hope must be that both are sufficiently realistic and far-sighted to ensure that such a catastrophe is avoided by the only certain means possible - the introduction of an electoral system that ensures a Parliament fairly representing the will of all the people.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD S. ROWNTREE,
Kinghorpe,
Pickering,
North Yorkshire,
June 8.

From the Director of Aims of Industry
Sir, Scandinavian non-socialists will be wry if they read the letter from Lord Harlech and others (June 9) arguing (presumably) for proportional representation.

In Scandinavian countries it has produced socialist governments who implement socialism, or highly fragmented coalition governments consisting of farmers, conservatives and liberals. When they have achieved government they have been absolutely unable to turn back from socialism.

If we had had proportional representation in this country, I very much doubt if we would have had a Thatcher government attempting to undo the socialism and corporatism imposed since the war.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS,
Director, Aims of Industry,
40 Doughty Street, WC1,
June 9.

From Dr J. A. Butterworth
Sir, I wonder if there is a single reader who believes that *The Times* would be dismissing PR (proportional representation) so disdainfully if, as our present electoral system allows, Labour were about to obtain a workable majority for its current manifesto with the support of less than 40 per cent of the electorate.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. BUTTERWORTH,
18 College Lane, NW5,
June 7.

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach
Sir, With reference to Mr Kishna's letter of June 3, 40 years ago in Iraq the judge who was adviser to the Supreme Court told me that a foreign and Christian woman married to a Moslem could not inherit from her husband's estate unless she had become a Moslem and, I understood, an Iraqi national: in the respect it was necessary for her to change her religion and nationality to obtain her legal rights.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. ROACH,
Trehoward,
Green Lane West,
Marazion,
Cornwall,
June 3.

From the President-Bishop and Bishop in Iran
Sir, I refer to the letter in your issue of June 3, in which the writer stated:

"No woman is required to change her religion or nationality to marry a Muslim..."

When Persian papers last autumn published the new code of law for the old civil code, there also appeared two judicial decrees about inter-marriage between Muslims and non-Muslims which might interest your readers. The question was asked of the religious judicial authorities about marriage of Muslim women with non-Muslims and this answer was given:

A Muslim woman is not permitted to marry with a non-Muslim under any circumstances, whether the man is a Jew, a Christian, or an apostate, neither permanent marriage nor temporary. A Muslim man can only marry in a temporary way with a Jewish or a Christian woman, but not permanently.

Yours faithfully,
H. B. DEHQANI-TAFI,
President-Bishop
and Bishop in Iran,
c/o 14 Gt. Peter Street, SW1,
June 6.

From Professor O. A. W. Dilke
Sir, The naming of America, of which two unorthodox theories are given in today's issue (Philip Howard, June 7) is in fact well enough documented. It was named after Amerigo Vesputi in the first place in the edition of *Principes of Cosmographie* introduced (1507), in which a sentence of the Latin may be rendered: "Since that part of the world has been explored by Americus Vesputius, I do not see why it should not be called 'America', as if 'land (ge) of America', or 'Americus'."

This *introduction* has been shown to be connected with Martin Waldseemüller's cartography, and he is indeed the first to put the name America on a map, also of that year; but the wording of the text was probably due to his associate, the Alsatian humanist and poet Matthias Ringmann, as shown by Franz Laubenberger in *Erdkunde* for September, 1959.

Yours etc.
O. A. W. DILKE,
The University of Leeds,
School of Classics, Leeds,
June 7.

From the Reverend T. J. Russ
Sir, The real solution to the Waterloo wasteland (letter, June 7) is to terminate trains at Waterloo, not bring them across the river to Charing Cross. This would then release the whole of Hungerford Bridge to be used for pedestrians, and the South Bank could begin on the North Bank.

Moving pavements could transport us across the Thames to the South Bank arts centre in comfort, sheltered from the wind by a Perspex or glass cover. British Rail could then solve its financial problems by selling Charing Cross station!

Yours faithfully,
T. J. RUSS,
49 St Thomas' House,
East, Arbour Street, E1.

From the Chief Executive of North Devon District Council
Sir, I refer to a letter from the Reverend John Ticehurst (June 8) concerning an advertisement allegedly published by my council concerning a nuclear air-raid shelter.

I would like to make it clear that North Devon District Council has no nuclear air-raid shelter and that there is no proposal to build one.

The advertisement was neither inserted nor authorised by my council.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. CLARE, Chief Executive,
North Devon District Council,
Civic Centre,
PO Box 21,
Barnstaple,
Devon.

Keeping a finger on the safety catch

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, John Barry (Spectrum, June 2) is right to see that what is happening in the Geneva negotiations is the codification of the relationship between "the signatories" (G.S., potential signatories). But another codification is also in progress: that between the United States and its Nato allies, particularly Britain.

Mr Thatcher has accepted on our behalf that only Mr Reagan (or whoever he may choose to delegate the job to) will physically control the cruise missiles if they have to be deployed here. She claims to have a "veto" within the decision-making process: but that is no substitute for a finger on the safety catch.

She was staunch about United States extra-territorial claims in matters of trade. But it is understood in Washington that she asked Mr Reagan for a dual-key arrangement, and that this was refused.

She had a duty to require it, and in accepting a refusal she shows herself content with a reduction in British sovereignty.

If United States weapons are deployed here under sole United States physical control, United States/United Kingdom relations will be codified in a form most of her Majesty's subjects strongly deplore.

Yours etc.
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
June 8.

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul
Sir, As one who had some responsibility for the operation of Thor nuclear ballistic missiles deployed in Britain between 1958 and 1963, may I correct a wrong impression contained in Lord Kennet's letter (June 3).

Thor missiles, including their nuclear warheads, were entirely American, but were maintained, serviced and operated solely by Royal Air Force crews, not United States personnel, as an integral part of RAF Bomber Command and the V-bomber force, which was Britain's truly independent strategic nuclear deterrent force at that time.

To conform to United States law governing the custody of nuclear warheads, it was necessary to have United States Air Force officers

equipped with dual keys assigned to each Thor unit to ensure that nuclear armed missiles could not be activated without United States authority.

Prime Minister Macmillan did not insist on a dual key for Thor missiles; rather it was a necessity to ensure the custody of American nuclear warheads. In the event, dual-key control, so far as operational procedures were concerned, was not really necessary, since neither the British servicemen who operated the missiles nor United States personnel who had custody of the warheads could activate the missiles without authority from London and Washington.

Through Headquarters Bomber Command and Headquarters 7th Air Division based in the United Kingdom. The same joint decision-making procedure will be perfectly satisfactory for the operational control of cruise missiles deployed in Britain.

In my book, *Countdown - Britain's Strategic Nuclear Forces*, I describe in detail the acquisition, maintenance and operation of the Thor missile by RAF Bomber Command for nearly five years during which there were no problems either in control or operation of the missiles.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
The Lodge,
Farnham Vale,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham,
Surrey,
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From Air Commodore A. C. L. Mackie
Sir, Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson assures us (June 2) that we can rely on the Americans to honour the gentleman's agreement about the use of British bases for launching a nuclear war.

If Anglo-US consultation is thus to be relied upon as an element in our nuclear strategy, why do we bother with an independent deterrent whose sole surviving justification is that the Americans might leave us in the nuclear lurch?

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR MACKIE,
4 Warwick Drive, SW15.

It is well known that these materials produce dense smoke and toxic fumes when exposed to post-accident fire situations, impeding the evacuation of the aircraft and claiming many lives through exposure to irreparable atmospheres.

Improved materials are available, including "blocking layers" in seating units, which extend evacuation times by 50 per cent by preventing or deferring the involvement of polyurethane foam elements in cushions.

It should be recognized that 39 per cent of the casualties in a survivable aircraft accident are attributable to fire. This statistic will not be improved unless the aircraft industry and airline operating companies are compelled, by internationally-agreed airworthiness specifications, to adopt cabin materials with improved fire-exposure characteristics.

Yours faithfully,
E. PRITCHARD, Chairman,
Air Safety Group,
7 Martindale Close,
Guildford, Surrey,
June 6.

The European Parliament in November, 1981, published a working document which calls for the use of new materials to replace polyurethane foam, which is presently widely used, even though it is liable to rapidly give off toxic fumes and smoke in the event of fire.

During the discussions at the seventh World Airports Conference, recently concluded in London, it became apparent that aircraft currently under construction incorporate materials for cabin insulation, decoration and upholstery which are identical with those used in earlier aircraft.

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Sir, Today I saw an old tramp fall over and badly crash his head. He fell in the path of the traffic on the Charing Cross Road. Not one motorist stopped and no fewer than six went to great trouble to drive around him. Some of us dragged him to the pavement with his head bleeding badly and took care of him while others went to fetch the police.

Two young police officers arrived and it is about their behaviour that I am writing.

The old man was filthy; they handled him with gentle care and concern. He told them his name - his first name - but they asked for his surname, which he gave. They then proceeded to comfort him - always calling him "Mr" and treating him with that respect of the young for the elderly which I thought was dead.

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These two young men are a credit to the Metropolitan Police, to London and, indeed, to humankind.

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Goddington House,
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From Admiral Sir John Hamilton
Sir, The answer to Mr Douglas (June 3) is, "Yes, there is another place from which the sea both sides of Scotland can be seen."

On April 3, 1959, three young people and I were walking the tops of West Monar forest in Ross-shire. It was an exhilarating day for the hills, with snow on the tops and hailstorms driven across the sky by a strong westerly gale, leaving crystal-clear visibility between the storms.

We walked from Sgurr a' Chaoinn to Bidean an Eoin Deirg. From the latter top we could see the Moray Firth to the east and Loch Carron to the west.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAMILTON,
Chapel Barn,
Abbotsbury,
Weymouth,
Dorset,
June 4.

From Mr Cecil Farthing
Sir, Commander Knockner's suggestion (June 6) that parish registers should be copied by hand by enthusiastic parishioners seems out of date in these days of ubiquitous copying machines which would do the job quickly, at a very moderate expense, and, above all, infinitely more accurately than the most painstaking amateur.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL FARTHING,
61 Egerton Gardens, SW3.

Letters to the Editor

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SVEND PRI
on champion
Denmark



2,3
Travel: Fair fares, a new series; Bari and outward bound at adventure camps; Collecting old books and Eating out for Hurlingham

THE TIMES Saturday

4,5
Values: Outdoor games and Shopfront on garden lighting; Drink: Dom Pérignon; hedges In the Garden; Paperbacks of the month; Theatre; Galleries

7,8
Critics' choice of Music and Dance; Films: The Year of Living Dangerously; Bridge; Chess; Family Life and a guide to The Week Ahead

11-17 JUNE 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

After weeks of political gamesmanship, we look at more gentlemanly ways of knocking opponents out of court. In the third of a series on seasonal activities, Basil Boothroyd joins the smart set and two British internationals give a blow by blow account of the state and rules of croquet

Hoop La!



There is a class thing about owning a croquet-set. Croquet children grow up in gardens "laid to lawn", as the estate agents say. On fine summer evenings the lawn is laid to croquet, and the children, when the serious adult contestants have withdrawn, can play their private variations. Bowling for the dog. Long shots with golf strokes into the fish-pond. Or hoop-bashing. First to bash most hoops to lawn level with a mallet gets let off boxing the gear and stowing the box in the summerhouse. None of this would go down well with the serious adults, especially if parents. Even less so with tournament officials at Hurlingham, Cheltenham, Roehampton, and serious places like that. Both my wife and I were disadvantaged children in terms of croquet-set owning. We were not ashamed of this. Just aware. What with the war, and a succession of flats laid to window-box, if that, we continued deprived for years, until we got a house with grass. "Must sell", said the local paper, soon after that. "Croquet set as new." My wife thought it was sad. Someone come down in the world. Croquet sets rank as heirlooms with those who own them, are

mentioned in wills, like the Royal Worcester, and grandpa's George II shaving stand. The advertiser, in the next village, had a small terrace house laid to vegetables, even in front, and suggested nothing of a man paring with family treasures to quicken the Inland Revenue. The box was in the hall. He asked £2. We were croquet-set owners. My wife still felt a pang. "Must sell." Sad. However, as the ad continued under For Sale and Wanted every week after that, she stopped grieving. The advertiser was in the Croquet-Set-As-New business. His "as new" was certainly a brave try. We didn't know much about croquet. I am told it has more laws than cricket. But we knew the hall, painted as new, were not supposed to be stuck together like a diagram of the atom. Unstuck, they proved to include an unusually light-weight blue, with patches of yellow and red. It went plink instead of thwack when struck, travelling huge distances. We thought it was probably a ballcock, but did not want to scratch any more paint off to check. The rest of the stuff seemed all right. Bit of fraying on the business end of the mallets. Cracked winning-post.

Still, our lawn did not conform to Roehampton standards either. About half-size, filling of the rectangular, and with deceptive gradients. Fun, though. You could do tricks with a raised butternut root that would have made the Croquet Association's hair curl. Our mistake - well, not really, as things turned out, because we enjoyed it in the end - let us say we perhaps should not have boasted about being croqueters at the British Legion wine-and-cheese. But you know how the talk flags. It was bad luck that we disclosed our newly boosted status to the Wells-Wellerbys, who took croquet very seriously. She took the conservation of rare tropical fishes very seriously. He took irrigation in the Sudan. They both took their croquet-set, which had come down from one of their ancestors, who had either invented the game, or told the inventor how to play it. Once we had got them off it we could not get them off it. They had not themselves got a croquet lawn. "Oh, we have", my wife said. Mrs Wells-Wellerby looked shocked. Mr Wells-Wellerby explained that they, of course, had a croquet court. We must go and play, he said. We need not wear white flannels. Whether it was my sense of social inferiority that put the devil in my mouth, or the large gins I had myself put there to brace me for the wine-and-cheese, I do not know. But something got into me. And came out: "No, no. You must come to us - er-". "Wear anything", my wife said. They both wore those very big, I always think custom-made, straw hats, with the forehead built-in crease, which prevented us from getting a clear look at their expressions when we took them through the house to show them the field of play. Later, when they pushed them back to exchange looks, we saw their faces were pretty straight. We had agreed beforehand to keep ours the same. It was a foursome, with swapped spouses. Wells-Wellerby's first look was after he had drawn the blue. He sighted carefully, rearranging his grip several times before the strike. Plink! The supposed ballcock rose in a low arc, like a dam-buster bomb, bounced twice and went through the front hedge into the road. His wife did a bit of a look on that.

too. But nothing like the one when mine, sighting for hoop 4 on what should have been baulk line B if we had had one, curled well past it, caught the slope, came back down and turned back clean through it on deflection from a butternut root. They no doubt thought this was a fluke, but we had practised a bit, and ended up winning handsomely. I hit the post myself. It snapped off. But I will not give you a blow-by-blow. I must respect the feelings at Cheltenham, Hurlingham, Roehampton. What I do want to say is that breeding tells. There is a strong noblesse oblige about those born into the croquet set. It did not run to their asking us over to them to have their revenge, though. It was certainly our peak, with croquet. We moved not long afterwards. House with garden laid to patio. Our croquet-set went in the garage sale, and we did not see who bought it and left the 50p, as priced. Given two guesses, I would say not the Wells-Wellerbys. If that sounds negative, I would guess it went somewhere where it could be made as new pretty smartly. "Must sell." Sad, but there you are.

● Croquet is 130 years old and thriving. Not since its Edwardian hey-day has the game enjoyed such popularity. Britain are the reigning world champions and this international supremacy is rooted in a flourishing network of more than 100 clubs and 80 tournaments. Support at the real grass roots is even more remarkable; it is estimated that 100,000 garden sets are sold every year. But twice, croquet has nearly died. Following the arrival of lawn tennis in 1883 it virtually disappeared until the formation of the Croquet Association in 1896 then after the last war when it became principally the preserve of the retired. This time it was rejuvenated by younger players from the universities in the 1940s. The origins of the game are "pleasantly misty" according to a croquet historian. A form of croquet was certainly played in Ireland, arriving in England about 1850 where it was organized in the late 1860s. The first open championship was held at Evesham in 1867. Apart from the United States, where the game is played enthusiastically to nineteenth century British rules, the three principal croquet nations are Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Every four years since 1925 there has been a three-country series for the Mac Robertson shield, croquet's equivalent of the Ashes, which Britain won last year. In most versions of garden croquet, the four balls are played in sequence and it is a common tactic to send your opponent's ball to the furthest possible point on the lawn. These are rules and tactics from the early days of croquet. The modern game has developed a much greater tactical variety since the rules were changed in 1913 and again in 1922. It bears the closest resemblance to snooker. The "break" is most

THE GAME How support at the grass-roots has kept Britain at the top

important, allowing one player to score a number of hoop points without his opponent playing a single shot. Like snooker, the balancing of defensive play (making a break more difficult for the opponent) and attacking play (attempting to make or continue your own break) provides the essential tactical dilemma. In addition, croquet players need a delicate touch and a sense of timing. This year's men's championship begins on Monday at the Hurlingham Club in London and out of a field of 24 leading players, the winner is expected to come from Martin Murray, the current holder, Nigel Aspinall and Steve Mulliner. The author, who captained Britain in Australia last year, might also feature in next Saturday's final. The women's and mixed-doubles championships also begin next week and the favourite to win the women's title is Veronica Carlsle. The strongholds of croquet are in the South with strong clubs at Eastbourne (Compton), Parkstone and Budleigh and in the London area at Roehampton, Harrow and Woking. Colchester, Bristol and Bath all have thriving clubs, but it is in the Midlands and the North where the popularity of the game is increasing the fastest.

In the last few years, the Federation of Northern Clubs and the Federation of West Midlands Clubs have been founded. Edgbaston, Nottingham, Bowden (South Manchester) and Saphers are the leading clubs in their areas. In Scotland there are seven registered clubs. Annual subscriptions at clubs vary but between £20 to £60 is usual, depending upon the facilities. Most clubs will initially lend players a mallet and provide some coaching. But most players will soon want their own mallet and these range in price from £30 to £60. For tournament play, whites are worn with flat-soled shoes. For those wishing to improve their enjoyment of garden croquet, here are two suggestions. First, play to the Association Croquet rules - though not necessarily on a full-size lawn - as they are more interesting. Second, find out what a four-ball break is and learn to play it. If you do this you will be unbeatable until your opponent also finds out. Then the fun really begins! David Openshaw Further information about playing croquet and local clubs is available from: The Croquet Association, Hurlingham Club, Ranelagh Gardens, London SW8 (738 3148) Federation of Northern Croquet Clubs, the Secretary, 12 Collingham Green, Little Sutton, South Wirral, L66 4HX Federation of West Midlands Croquet Clubs, the Secretary, 2 Broom Close, Stoney Hill, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 2NU Scottish Croquet Association, the Secretary, 17 Greyfriar, Sauchie, Clackmannanshire FK10 3ET ● Values: Garden croquet sets, page four; Eating out around Hurlingham, page 3. © Times Newspapers Ltd.

HOW TO PLAY

Right order is everything as you roquet and croquet to the winning post

● The croquet court Association Croquet is played on a lawn five units long by four units wide. In tournaments each unit is seven yards. The game can be played perfectly well on a smaller court by simply reducing the units as required. The game is played between two sides using four coloured balls; each side can consist of one or two players (singles or doubles). One side plays with the blue and black balls, the other with the red and yellow. At the start of a game the sides toss a coin to decide who plays first and who has which balls. In doubles each player must also choose which ball he or she will play with throughout the game. Play is made by striking the ball with a mallet.

The object of the game Each side tries to make both his balls go through all the hoops in the correct order and then hit the winning post ("peg") first.

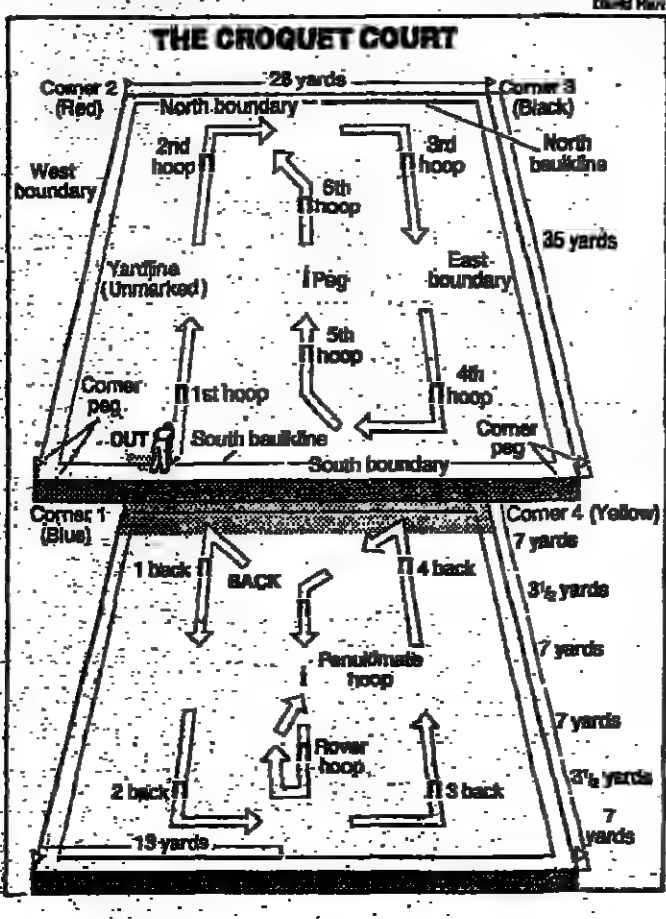
The hoops There are six hoops on the court but in the full game a ball has to go through each hoop twice, once in each direction. It scores a point for running each hoop and for hitting the peg; a total of 13 points. Thus the winning side will score 26 points. The order of the hoops is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate, rover (see diagram). Clipes coloured to match the balls are placed on the appropriate hoops to indicate which hoop each ball has to run next. It is not necessary to play the full game. The 14-point game (hoops 1 to 6 and the peg) is very popular.

The turn The sides take alternate turns. At the start of a turn either ball of a side may be played - the balls do not have to be played in sequence - and the ball that is played is then called the striker's ball. A turn consists initially of only one stroke but it can be extended by either

running the next hoop for the striker's ball (one extra stroke) or hitting any other ball with the striker's ball - called "making a roquet" (two extra strokes). After making a roquet, the striker's ball is picked up and placed in contact with the ball it hit - now called the croqueted ball. In the first extra stroke, the croqueted ball, the striker's ball is hit so that both balls move. You are not allowed to put a foot on either ball or to send either ball off the court (in each case your turn would end).

The second extra stroke is called the continuation stroke. This is an ordinary stroke which is normally used to make another roquet or to run the next hoop. You can roquet and croquet each of the other three balls on the court only once in a turn unless you run the next hoop. Then you get an extra stroke (see above) and the right to roquet and croquet the other balls again. General If a ball (other than the striker's ball) is sent off the court it must be replaced on the yard-line (see diagram) opposite the spot where it went off. The yard-line is not normally marked out and the yard is measured with the help of the player's mallet. The baulk-lines are the portions of the yard-line from which the balls may be played into the game at the start and when a "win-slice" is awarded. If a player finds at the start of his turn that the other side has placed his ball in such a position that it has no clear shot at any other ball, he is said to be "wired" (snookered) and is entitled to a lift-shot. He may then take his ball to either baulk line and play it from there.

The break Your intention should be to score several points in one turn - to make a break. Suppose you are playing blue which is for hoop 1. You might start by roqueting a ball (say, red), using the croquet stroke you have earned to send it somewhere useful (eg near hoop 2, the next hoop but one for blue) and blue within range of another ball (say, black, your partner ball). Then, in the continuation stroke, you can roquet black and earn another two strokes. You might use the croquet stroke to put black near the peg (a generally useful position in a break) and blue towards the remaining ball, yellow. In the continuation stroke you can roquet yellow, hopefully as near as possible to hoop 1, and earn yet another two strokes. In the croquet stroke that follows you would send yellow a right way beyond hoop 1 and blue right in front of the hoop. Then, in the continuation stroke, you can run hoop 1 with blue, earn one extra stroke and the right to use all the balls again. By roqueting yellow, croqueting it to hoop 3 (now the next hoop but one for blue) and travelling up to red (waiting conveniently at hoop 2) via black at the peg, you can run hoop 2 as well. Indeed, by this stopping-stone sequence of placing the other three balls in useful positions with the croquet strokes, known as the four-ball break, it is quite possible to run as many hoops as you like in one turn.



Steve Mulliner The author is a British international and an examining referee. He is assisting in the preparation of the new edition of the laws of Association Croquet. A simplified version of the laws is available from the Croquet Association, price 25p.

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How to pare fares and cut through the confusion

This week we begin a new, monthly series of articles to take you effortlessly through the tricky world of travel and set you down, financially

speaking, as lightly as possible. Alex McWhirter, travel editor of *The Business Traveller*, flies you first out of the European air fares jungle

Sometimes expensive, European air fares can also be remarkably cheap. On most holiday routes out of the United Kingdom, for example, you can travel by air for less than the price of a second-class train ticket.

The big breakthrough in low-cost European air travel came a few years ago with the introduction of cut-price "seat-only" fares. The government allowed these "cheapsies" to be sold in conjunction with vouchers for minimal accommodation at the destination (which passengers are not expected to use).

Seat-only sales are now a booming sector of the travel scene and the charters are cutting into a market once dominated by the scheduled carriers. As people understand the market better the tendency has been to book late, and so prices have fallen further.

Airlines, whether charter or scheduled, cannot sell their special low price, seat-only fares direct to the public; they must be marketed through tour operators or specialized travel agents.

In theory any travel agent can sell you one of these cheapsies; in practice too many just do not understand the market. This means that the average traveller has to shop around for the best deals - the best place to start being in the classified columns of the national press or London's *Standard*.

There are essentially five types of seat-only deals.

Promotional fares
Leaving aside the pricey Euro-budget fare - mostly favoured by business travellers - these go under the names of Excursion, APEX, PEX and Superpex. Booking conditions vary from destination to destination. For some countries you must book one month ahead, while some require 14 days, while some

have no advance booking. All fares have different minimum/maximum stay restrictions. Most are issued for return travel only and cancellation charges are steep. Increasingly, these fares, which are sold through airline ticket offices and high street travel agents, are becoming a poor buy compared to the seat-only specials. Individuals, but not necessarily a family, could lose out buying one of these fares. Unlike the seat-only deals, many airline promotional fares have generous child discounts.

"Consolidation" fares
Specialist tour operators book blocks of seats on scheduled flights which they then sell to individuals at a considerable discount. This enables you to travel on the same flights more cheaply and with fewer restrictions than with a ticket an airline itself can sell you.

The two main operators are London-based Slade Travel and Falcon. Each markets seat-only deals to 100 or so destinations throughout Europe. There are several smaller operators also specializing in individual countries. Consolidation fares are for return travel only and they are valid for stays of anything from a weekend/six nights to a month.

Fifth Freedom
Certain routes - chiefly those from London to Zurich, Frankfurt and Rome - are served by long-haul airlines heading for destinations further afield. Many of these airlines have special rights inside Europe, a concession known as a "fifth freedom" traffic right. It's difficult for such airlines to get passengers to pay the full fares; so rather than having empty space on the first/last leg of their long flights, empty seats are sold off at heavily discounted prices.

Provided your travel plans fit in with their flight schedules, you can travel in wide-bodied comfort at charter prices. Such tickets are normally sold through bucket shops, although any travel agent worth his salt can also supply them.

Seat-only charter
Charter flights operate mostly to the sunspots of Europe and seats are retailed by tour operators either to individuals direct or through travel agents. Large operators like Thomson, Cosmos and Horizon all have subsidiaries selling off surplus charter seats. Companies like Pegasus market a proper seat-only "Skybus" programme with scheduled-style charter flights operating to cities in Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria. The charter airline Air Europe went ahead and established its own travel company to sell its seats direct to the public on the high street.

Restrictions vary from airline to airline, route to route. Normally return tickets (except for the Pegasus programme) are valid for stays in multiples of one to four weeks. Charters do not operate as frequently as scheduled flights but they offer a wider choice of departure airports and serve more destinations.

Remember that most charter fares do not include airport taxes. You must allow an extra £10 when calculating the final price.

Knockdown seats
Nothing is quite as perishable as an airline seat. Once the plane door shuts that empty seat is worthless. But marketing these empty seats is an expert's job and hence it is handled by charter seat brokers. These specialist agents receive daily availability reports from the large tour operators and depending on supply and demand

these last-minute seats are sold off to the public at drastically reduced prices. The discount is often one third off the cheapest charter price and half off the lowest scheduled fare.

Bargains like these are more easily obtainable outside peak travel times. Last minute availability is widely advertised in the classified pages of the national press. If you are flexible this is an ideal way to travel cheaply.

Here is a guide to what you could pay to fly to four holiday areas at June rates.

Italy
Scheduled: Best buy are the consolidation fares with Alitalia which cost little more than charter fares. These are marketed by Pilgrim-Air and C.I.T. Typical return fares sold by Pilgrim-Air are: Milan £117, Turin £117, Venice £126, Pisa £124, Rome £127, Bologna £133, Naples £143. Weekend

surcharges apply. London-based Euro Ascan Travel offers "fifth freedom" discounts to Rome with flights by Japan Airlines costing £120 return, with Kenya Airways £125 and with Ethiopian also £125.

Charter: Main operators include Pegasus Skybus and Pilgrim-Air. Besides the main cities, charters also cover destinations such as Alghero, Brindisi, Cagliari, Catania, Lamezia, Palermo and Rimini. The Pegasus charters can be booked both on a one-way (under the guise of "Special Break") and return basis. You can stay away for any length of time between two and thirty-six days and "open-jaw" (fly to one destination, return from another) arrangements are allowed. A Special Break fare to Venice costs £74, a return fare £119. The same fares to Palermo are £89 and £149 respectively.

For travel in June, charter

seat broker Vivair is selling Alghero for £70 and Naples for £83 return. All Vivair prices include airport taxes.

Spain
Scheduled: British Airways' APEX and Iberia's "Money-saver" are the cheapest fares available but seats are limited and you must book well in advance. These fares are not sold in the summer peak - July to September. Sample prices: Barcelona £101, Palma £103, Valencia £108, Mahon £108 and Malaga £139.

The PEX and Budget rates with fewer restrictions are more expensive. Examples: Palma/Ibiza £130, Alicante £147, Malaga/Seville £164, Barcelona £165. Better value are the Slade and Falcon consolidation fares, especially if you travel mid-week. Sample Falcon prices: Alicante/Valencia £129, Seville £143, Malaga £141, Barcelona £118 and Palma £125.

Charters: Prices fluctuate depending on departure airport and flight schedules. There is a huge selection and you must shop around to get the best deal. Air Europe operates charters from nine United Kingdom airports. Sample return fares: Palma £86, Ibiza £91, Mahon £91, Gerona £79, Alicante £81 and Malaga £102.

Iberian Service sells flights to the cities. Sample fares: Barcelona £102, Madrid £105 and Malaga £125. All include taxes. As you might expect there are plenty of late booking deals. In June, Vivair quotes the following inclusive prices: Alicante £65, Barcelona £90, Palma £80 to £104 (huge range), Gerona £85 and Ibiza £95.

Greece
Scheduled: British Airways' late booking fare of £85 one-way, £107 return, is cheapest. Normal PEX fares are £195 return. Falcon charges £192 for Athens

while Slade's prices range from £178 to £210. Except for Corfu there are no direct scheduled flights to the islands so you have to travel via Athens with a consequent increase in fare. Typical Slade/Falcon fares to Heraklion and Rhodes are around the £210 mark while Corfu costs £189.

Charters: As with Spain this is another shop-around market and charters are the most convenient way of reaching the islands. Typical Air Europe fares are: Athens £128, Kos £156, Corfu £125, Heraklion £135 and Rhodes £146.

Besides the main destinations, Olympic Holidays' "Flight Savers" cover lesser-known ones too. Examples: Chania £129, Kos £129, Mykonos £132, Kefalonia £127, Zante £129, Skiathos £139 and Kavala £127. Typical Vivair last-minute bargains in June were Corfu £108, Heraklion £128 and Athens £109.

South of France

Scheduled: British Airways and Air France fly to most destinations. Dan Air serves Montpellier, Toulouse and Perpignan. Once again the consolidation fares offered by Slade and Falcon undercut the cheapest airline prices. Sample Falcon prices: Bordeaux £102, Marseilles £123, Nice £117 to £129, Perpignan £129 and Toulouse £107 to £117.

Charters: France restricts charter flights and those few that are allowed mostly operate to Nice. Sample prices: Air Europe £97 and Falcon £99. With so few flights, getting a seat can be a problem.

With all these discounts available why should anyone choose to pay full fare? The main reason is flexibility. Full fare tickets allow you to change flights and dates without penalty. You can also make stops on route for no extra cost. But these privileges are expensive. The full unrestricted fare to Athens will set you back £560 - almost five times the cost of a charter flight.

Agents
Slade Travel, 202 0111; Falcon Travel, 221 0250/0258; Vivair, 538 5400; Air Europe, 730 0846 or 061228 0277; Italy: Pilgrim Air, 837 5311; C.I.T., 866 5533; Pegasus Skybus, 370 8851; Euro-Ascan Travel, 499 9615; Spain: Iberian Service, 278 8394; Greece: Olympic Holidays, 229 2411.

The thrills of a holiday without Mum and Dad

Ronald Funn's schoolgirl daughters revel in the exciting outdoor activities of adventure camps

We had no wish to be rid of the children but we had reached one of those subtle partings of the ways. After years of family holidays the time had arrived when our two daughters had developed their own ideas of what constituted an excellent holiday and those views did not coincide with ours. No hard feelings, but perhaps a short separation might concentrate a few minds on real values.

The girls are aged 13 and 11, both of them independent spirited characters well used to sailing, hill walking and holidays in the outdoors. They went separately to centres run by Peter Gordon Lawrence's organization, PGL, which is the best known for holidays for adventurous youngsters. Sarah, aged 13, had already been on two riding holidays with friends but this was the first time away from home with complete strangers.

Tan Troed, the PGL centre in the Brecon Beacons, which runs an excellent course on "mountain activities" with the emphasis on rock climbing and hill walking, was fully booked so an overspill course based at Monmouth Girls' High School was arranged.

This involved a 40-minute drive each morning across the



Land her: Dinghy sailing at Brecon Park, Shrewsbury

Welsh border to the Pegasus Riding Centre where Sarah took charge of a blue roan called Misty. It was fine countryside for pony trekking through forests and along country lanes with the occasional chance of a good gallop. Three instructors had charge of 20 children aged 12 to 15 and comparing the

group leaders are called, take charge of up to 20 children and keep them occupied, entertained, active and out of mischief. "It wasn't just pony riding. There were lots of other things including tennis, swimming, canoeing and all kinds of games. There was a 'leave market' where we bid for our 'groupies' with Mars Bars. One had to sing a silly song with a traffic beacon on his head. Another went into the swimming pool after hopping about in mud, and another got covered in shaving foam. It was good fun," Sarah noted in her diary.

Catherine, who is naturally most extrovert, spent the same week at PGL's main centre at Boreatton Park near Shrewsbury and enjoyed the holiday without reservation. It was billed as a multi-activity adventure holiday and involved the children in a whirl of activities including sailing, archery, abseiling down cliffs, shooting, grass-riding, fishing and an assault course complete with death slide.

"There were cat-walks across alligator swamps, lots of falling into muddy ditches and crawling down sticky pipes, that sort of thing," Catherine recalled with relish.

PGL staff lay great emphasis on safety and there is a high visitor-teacher ratio in all the activities. Catherine enjoyed being left to get on with it once she had been shown how to sail a small dinghy across the lake or roll downhill on grass skis. She

had already been taught to abseil down a cliff face and so could amaze the others in her group with a nerveless plunge over the edge.

"Only two children actually went home during the holiday - they were boys. There was no

Peter Gordon Lawrence founded PGL 26 years ago. It has grown into one of the main organizations in Europe providing holidays for young people aged six to eighteen years. The holidays are designed to entertain, instruct and challenge youngsters and the "groupies" are chosen for their teaching abilities and experience in dealing with young people. With a staff-visitor

ratio of up to one to four, instruction is thorough and no previous experience is necessary. One week holidays cost between £89 and £124 according to season and escorted travel is available from a number of cities. Further information is available from PGL Young Adventure, Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 7AH (0899 84211).

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TRAVEL/2

Tapping Italy's unfamiliar heel

A chosen destination in Italy provoked widespread disbelief. "Bari", said my Italian barber in Gray's Inn Road, "is not somewhere to go to". Nevertheless, I went, and found Bari a bustling, lively, and relaxing town. One felt safe in the narrow winding streets of the tightly-packed old town clustered on its promontory, though the custom here was originally built into a lure Saracen invaders into the blind alleys and then attack them from the windows and rooftops above. From the windows now tumbled nothing but the song of caged canaries and the flutter of pigeons as they unrolled among the children playing in the shadow of the mighty Romanesque basilica of St Nicholas.

Bari's other attractions include one of the finest provincial theatres in Italy, good restaurants which in typical Apulian manner double as contemporary art galleries, the massive bastions of the castle, a distinguished seaside promenade and very fashionable shops in the wide and airy parallel streets of the modern town. A pleasant place to be, then, even if by Italian standards there was not a lot to see.

But what had brought me here was a curiosity to explore the unfamiliar heel of Italy: Apulia, the ancient home of Pelasgians and Oscans, source of more wine than even Italians know how to drink, where the Normans built great churches, and the Swabians stark castles. The whole region does indeed have a feeling still of being foreign even from the rest of Italy.

The three star attraction, not easily seen except by car, is the Gargano Massif, the shining white spur at Italy's heel, an idyllic promontory jutting into the Adriatic with a coast-line that locals claim as one of the 10 most beautiful in the world.

The Gargano itself has 120 km of honey-coloured cliffs, with limestone caves, saltstacks, grottoes and sandy beaches skirted by an azure sea. After the quiet port of Manfredonia, dominated by its Angevin castle, there is no industrial or tourist development, save one excellent hotel and conference centre



Life in the round: An Apulian trulli dweller

perched on a pine-covered headland at Pugnochiuso.

The Gargano is equally wonderful inland, where the chalky massifs are filled with deep valleys, whose streams with no outlet are simply swallowed up, and the scanty grazing on the plateaus supports herds of sheep, goats and black pigs.

Returning south, the fields are dotted with cairn-like shelters, mostly empty, but a few sheltering agricultural equipment or crops.

Beyond Bari and Gioia del Colle, though, one suddenly realizes that now these dry-walled and seemingly prehistoric huts are lived in, giving Apulia its second three-star attraction - the Murge dei Trulli.

No one knows when these trulli dwellings originated, though their resemblance to Neolithic hut circles is immediately obvious. The difference is that these, built of flat limestone slabs laid in spiralling courses to form conical roofs, topped with outlandish finials, are for the most part still in perfect repair.

The landscape grows more distinctive as you travel in, the agglomerations of trulli becoming ever more complex and strange until this most curious form of domestic architecture achieves its apogee in the

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Willes Farmhouse, with 1000 acres of water, 1000 acres of forest, 1000 acres of moorland, 1000 acres of hills. The lake is available from June 1st to September 30th. The price is £1,100 per person, including all flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals.

RENOVATED MILL COTTAGE

1000 sq. ft. of 18th century farmhouse, with 1000 acres of water, 1000 acres of forest, 1000 acres of moorland, 1000 acres of hills. The lake is available from June 1st to September 30th. The price is £1,100 per person, including all flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals.

SUPER LAMELAND VIEW

1000 sq. ft. of 18th century farmhouse, with 1000 acres of water, 1000 acres of forest, 1000 acres of moorland, 1000 acres of hills. The lake is available from June 1st to September 30th. The price is £1,100 per person, including all flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals.

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1000 sq. ft. of 18th century farmhouse, with 1000 acres of water, 1000 acres of forest, 1000 acres of moorland, 1000 acres of hills. The lake is available from June 1st to September 30th. The price is £1,100 per person, including all flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals.

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Willes Farmhouse, with 1000 acres of water, 1000 acres of forest, 1000 acres of moorland, 1000 acres of hills. The lake is available from June 1st to September 30th. The price is £1,100 per person, including all flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals.

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COLLECTING

A catalogue that speaks volumes

The Antiquarian Book Fair is here again and the initial impression is of a congress of booksellers held in a sub-tropical aviary. A large room is full of people, noise, heat and books. However, the confusion soon resolves into 74 separate stands, each with its own selection of books, and each with its keeper - the bookseller.

Although the fair can be thought of as the book trade equivalent of the Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, there is no committee control of stock; each bookseller can bring exactly what he likes to sell.

The more experienced collector will probably arrive early on the first day, seek out the country booksellers who might have had a find in his special field, then seek out his favourite for a good gossip and perhaps a major purchase.

This year, a collective catalogue has been published in advance and one can do some preliminary browsing. *Justice Books* have Lady Whitman's *Family Prayers*, 1824. In contemporary Morocco (albeit rubbed) this presentation copy to her mother, the Countess of Bradford, must be cheap at £8.50. Graham Weiner has a variety of botanical bibliography (the Lloyd Library Contribution) only £100, something I have wanted for years.

There is also an inflatable globe about 15ft high of c.1830 (O'Shea Gallery, £1,500); 26 coloured plates of the *Desastres* in Paris in the year of the commune (Rosenthal, £110); 12 tinted plates of hunting dogs c.1818 (Schuster, £4,000); a collection of 33 official programmes of aerial meetings at the London Aerodrome, Hendon, 1913-19 (Storey, £1,000) and a first edition (mint in dustwrapper) of *Brave New World Revisited* (Presler £7.50).

However, I suspect that the biggest crowd will be round Michael Hosking's stand when he unveils his catalogue of the library of David Garnett, who died in 1981. He wrote various novels - *Lady into Fox* is the best known - and a remarkable, if rather cold blooded three-volume autobiography.

This lead has been followed extensively: there are now provincial fairs in many parts of Britain, and foreign fairs from New York to Tokyo. Indeed one is sometimes tempted to recall the comment made in 1583 on John Wolfe and other booksellers. They run up or down to all the fairs and markets throughout a great part of the Realm, and make sale of them; whose charges in carriage with their expenses in limes and Alehouses and other places considered... they return home more poor than they went out...

EATING OUT

Game to follow the game

In honour of the men's cricket championship which begins on Monday, we send our referees to two restaurants close to the Hurlingham Club

PERFECTURE CONSERVATORY 182 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London SW6 (71 0732) Open: 12.30-2.30pm Tues-Sun; 6.30-11.30pm (last orders) Mon-Sat

After a traditional English day in the cricket field, Hurlingham competitors will find an untraditional English sustenance on their door-step at the Perfecture Conservatory. A striking plum-coloured awning announces a distinctive style and indeed this small, two-tiered restaurant has an adventurous way with rather solid English ingredients.

For example, the often tedious quails' eggs are here served as a starter (£3) on a nest (not the quail's) of salads and smoked chicken, ringed by thoughtfully shell prawns.

The spirit of adventure is most noticeable in the main courses - English lamb is served in a pastry case (£6.50), pork tenderloin is dressed in a sharp English grain mustard sauce (£5) and Aylesbury duck comes squatting on a nest of leeks and green peppercorns (£7). The selection of vegetables (£1.20) are cooked crisply.

The presentation throughout is exemplary, and is particularly effective in the sweets cloud pie (£2.20), meringues sandwiching a puree of fresh fruit, and chocolate thimbles (£1.50) were as good as they looked.

Unidentified, but more than serviceable, house wine comes in bottles (£4.30) and halves (£2.40) with a solitary English wine, Carr Taylor '81 (£7).

Stan Hey

Solution of the Times Jumbo Crossword Competition

The winners of The Times Jumbo Crossword Competition published on Saturday May 28, 1983, are: Mrs. Jasmine Atterbury, 38 Bramerton Street, London SW3 5LA; D. Beaumont, of 54 North Street, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset; and Mrs. F. Brooman, of 34 Kings Court, Kings Drive, Wembley Park, Middlesex. They will each receive £50.

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Continuing our series on the great outdoors, Liz Hodgkinson selects the best small-scale sports

Sets of games to match the small garden

On the lazy, hazy days of summer (assuming we get any), you can either go to sleep in the garden, or you can do something slightly more energetic and play a garden game.

The small-scale sports, such as badminton, swimming and croquet, are now making something of a comeback, along with the increased general interest in all kinds of physical activity. And manufacturers are at last realizing that not everybody has a three-acre lawn, and are now producing small-scale versions of additional garden games.

Some of the newer games on the market are specially designed to be played on suburban sized patches of grass. Most games suitable for playing in the garden come in either toy or professional versions; before buying, consider which one will be right for you.

If you simply want something to use the whole family, including great-aunt Kathleen, choose a cheap, low-quality version. But if you intend to take the game at all seriously, it may be better to go for the more solid, pricier version that will last several years.

I once bought a garden badminton set, with posts made out of beaten cane, for under £5. It gave us all a lot of fun for a few weeks, then collapsed. But by that time, so had the craze. If you are not sure whether your family will like to play, try the cheap style first, to test its popularity. There is nothing worse than having a £300 unused croquet set mouldering away in the garage.

Also, bear in mind your attitude towards your garden. Do you have superbly co-ordinated flower beds you would hate to see flattened, or do you regard the garden as a general knockabout place? If the former, choose a game that can be played within an extremely well-defined space.

In recent years, several firms have turned their attention towards producing a variety of lawn tennis that can actually be played on a lawn. They vary from Soft Tennis, consisting of a big yellow ball and two black plastic rackets, for 99p, to a Slazenger LTA-approved Short Tennis set at £19.95 for the two-player version.

Short Tennis is not really a toy; it is designed for those who feel fairly seriously about tennis — even after Sunday lunch.

There are special balls and rackets, a net and posts. The four-player set costs £26.95, and there is even a "championship" quality super-set, for £56.50, from Lillywhites and all major sports stores.

Badminton is an ideal garden game for still, sunny days, and is also a good way to wind down in the evenings after work. Selfridges have a knockabout set for £5.99. You get four rackets, a net and shuttlecocks. It is not a high quality set, but would serve for a season or two, if you suspect its popularity will wane in a hurry. Lillywhites' garden sets cost from £16.95 to £48.50.

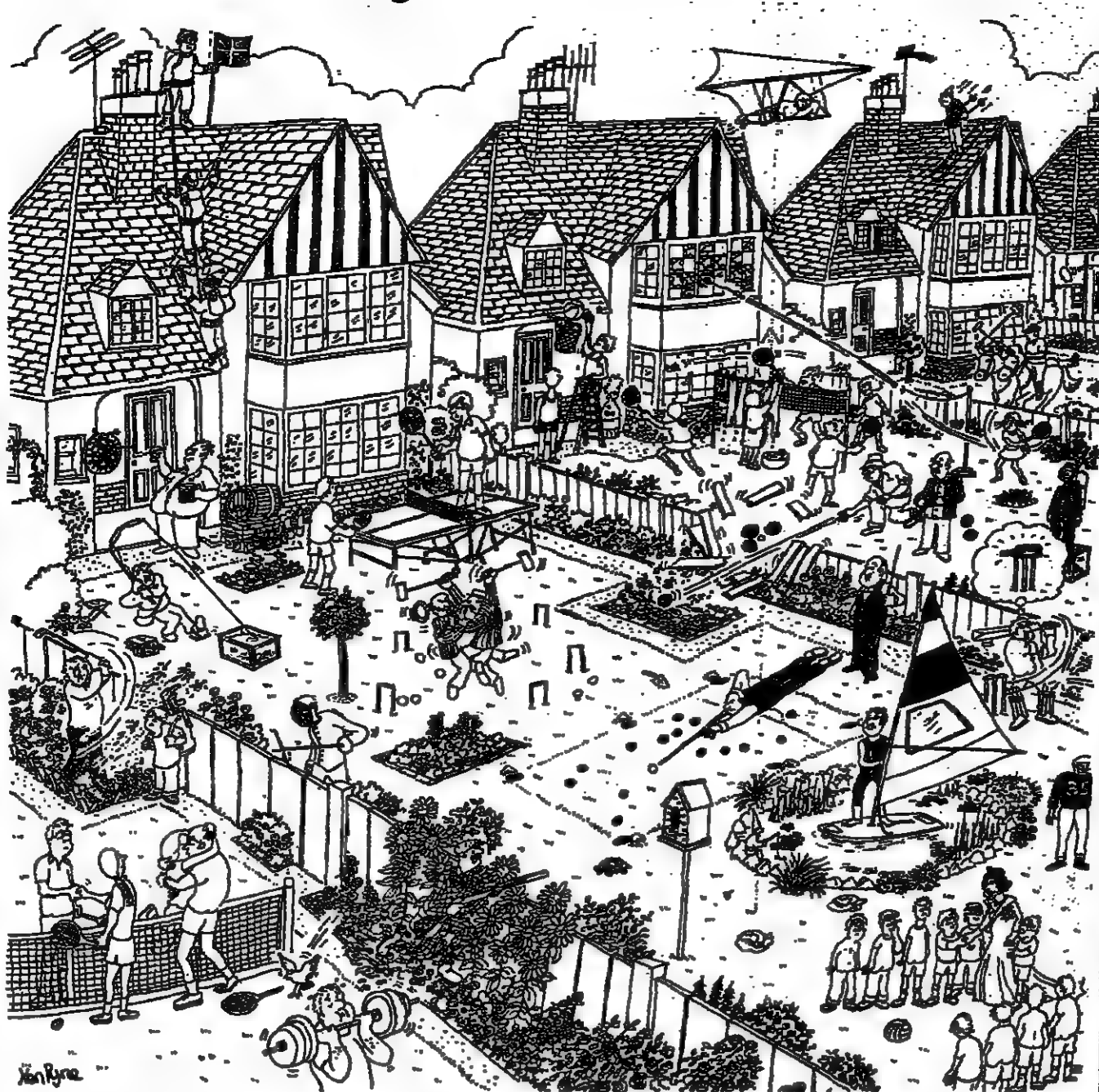
Anyone for Gyro Tennis?

Tennis trainers are also fun and can be played with equal enjoyment by the enthusiast and those who merely want to get some energy out of their system. They are simply a heavy-based stand with a ball on elastic at the top. You swipe at the ball with an ordinary racket. They cost about £4.50, from most department and sports stores.

Swingball is a great family favourite, definitely at the "toy" end of garden games. Selfridges' set costs £16.98 and will give years of summer fun. This game can be played in wind and rain, as it is fairly energetic. But beware: swingball can be ferociously competitive, and bring out hidden aggression.

Gyro Tennis is similar to swingball, and is suitable for garden or beach. By M. I. Sports and Games, it costs £9.95. From most large sports stores. Boules, an import from France, is fast becoming a popular garden game. This continental version of bowls is now widely available in a great variety of sizes and prices. Selfridges sell a superb set for £25, and Lillywhites have sets of three, four or eight boules for £12.95 to £32.50. At the cheaper end of the market, Petworth House have serviceable sets for £9.95 to £17.95.

Croquet has, for a century or more, been the garden game of country houses. A version of



croquet can now be played in any size garden that measures 20ft by 30ft, at least. Manufacturers are at last rumbling the potential of this sport which has seen reduce strong men to tears and tantrums!

Better fun on bumpy grass

You need to be level-headed and a good loser to enjoy this game, even if you play with a toy version. One of the cheapest sets on the market, good for an initial try-out, is a junior set for £9.95 from Petworth House. Golden Days, of Frinton-on-Sea, also have croquet sets at this price (Frinton 3636).

Petworth House have a cheap adult set at £29.95, and de-luxe enthusiast's set for £59.95 (their

most popular version, they say, as well as a full championship set at £179.95).

Both Selfridges and Lillywhites do a boxed croquet set full size £129, and Lillywhites have a range of sets going up to £330. Special small-garden sets, on wheel-away stands, are available for £69.95 to £99.95.

Experts say you do not need a perfectly flat lawn to play croquet successfully; on the contrary, it can be more fun on bumpy grass.

The manufacture of all-weather tables has now brought table tennis into the open, but you do need a completely gust-free day to play successfully, as even the gentlest breeze will affect the ping-pong ball.

Petworth House do an 8ft x 9ft outdoor table for £49.95, nets and balls £4.95 extra. Their specialist full-size outdoor tables are £199.95, and a collapsible version that can be stored in the garage costs £139.95. New Olympic Games in south London also have outdoor tables, from £49.

Golf can now be brought into the garden with two practising devices that can be used just for fun or to help improve your swing and accuracy. The Smashback, at £4.95, consists of a stake that you drive into the ground, and a golf ball on a string. You tee up, then strike the ball with a putter. The ball, attached to the string, cannot get lost.

The Dyna Drive, at £39.50, was introduced last year. This consists of a large metal plate containing a measuring scale.

Again a golf ball is attached to string and as the ball is struck the scale is pulled along. The device can be adjusted for different types of club, and it enables you to measure your shot with complete accuracy. The Dyna Drive can be used within a 6ft radius and is an aid to both the budding golfer and the short handicap player.

Petworth House do mail order only; catalogue from Petworth House, Cottesloe Road, Godalming, Surrey (04885 28488). Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus, London SW1 (930 3181); catalogue in preparation, but no mail order as, they insist, "you need to try out sports equipment". Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W1 (829 1234). New Olympic Games, 7 Lavender Hill, London SW11 (228 4007).

SHOPFRONT

From candle-glow spilling gently through terracotta "windows" to torchlight blazing magnificently from giant, wrought-iron roasting forks, lighting up a summer night can be magical and romantic. No longer do you have to rely on the ubiquitous, bulkhead light, the ubiquitous coach lantern or reproduction street lamp — practical and effective though they might be. Light fittings for the garden now come in all sorts of shapes, sizes and colours. The principal problem for consumers is choosing the appropriate source of power. Electricity is ideal for a permanent installation, though it is expensive and candles are cheaper, easily accessible and have stood the test of time; and if propane or butane gas are good enough for the caravan and tent, then why not the garden as well? Whatever fuel you choose, do take care.

Finally, what do you think of an exotic, tropical garden emblazoned on a boring, blank wall? Light Fantastic (836 6423), a gallery and shop at 48 South Road, The Market, in London's Covent Garden, are experts at using laser beams to create three-dimensional holograms. If this is too expensive, then float some tiny balloons in a shallow saucer of oil and gently light the petals. The effect is unbelievably beautiful.

Brassy elegance

■ Ideal for candle-lit suppers outdoors is this small, slender holder in glass and brass. One side is hinged to allow access to the candle and its height (8 1/2 in) makes it wind-proof; cost, £6.80. The General Trading Company, 144 Sloane Street, London SW1.

Bristol fashion

■ Sugg Lighting's masthead, navigational and engine-room lamps are identical to those still in use aboard ships. Sugg fittings have another advantage: they can be supplied for use with either gas, oil or electricity. Their anchor lamp costs about £38. List of stockists from Sugg Lighting, Napier Way, Crawley, West Sussex.

Moving target

■ The choice of an electrical fitting does not necessarily restrict you to lighting an area close to your power point. Habitat now sell a "spike-spot" which, provided you have ample cable, can be moved around the garden and driven into the lawn wherever you need illumination; it costs £7.85. There is also a wall-spot version (£6.95). Habitat, 156 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, and branches.

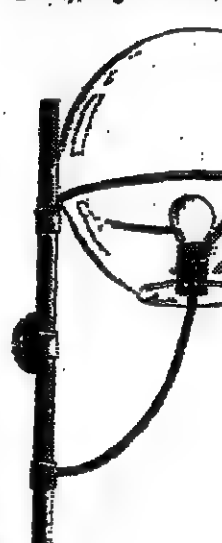
Jack-o'-lanterns

■ Reproduction coach, ship and street lanterns never seem to lose their appeal. Christopher Wray



Glorious globe

■ Some lights are show-pieces in themselves like the magnificent Oluse range for Liberty. This is Lyndon 160 by Italian designer Vico Magistretti. Black-lacquered metal parts with globe in hand-blown Murano glass, violet or transparent. Such superb modern design comes at a price — £213. Liberty, Regent Street, London W1



Cornish cream

■ David Peak is a traditional Cornish blacksmith. This is one of his vibrant pot designs in iron; 5ft 8in high it has holders for four candles and the time are plugged into the ground; £18 plus postage. Details from: David Peak, Gweek Quay, Helston.

Joan Catesby

IN THE GARDEN

Why a hedge should be wedge-shaped

The hedge is as much a part of the English garden as its lawn. But there is no such thing as a trouble-free hedge; the newly planted hedge will need attention the first year after planting, watering, but not yet, because this year thanks to the very wet spring; however, in normal years this will be essential. A new hedge is usually best cut back to induce the plant to break from the base to give the hedge a sound branch structure.

All hedges need trimming or clipping in some way; how and when depends upon the variety of plant used. There is no rule of thumb method and each hedge should be treated on its merits. Most of the coniferous hedges will perform better if they are clipped with secateurs; however, the view is a coniferous hedge which does very well indeed trimmed by hedge shears.

Dense, thick hedges such as privet should be well trimmed. The top and sides must be straight or the whole effect is lost. Remember hedges should

be slightly wider at the bottom than they are at the top; if trained in this way the hedge gets its share of light right to the base of the plant.

Ideally when trimming the kind of hedge where shape and not flower is the requirement it is a good idea to erect a guide to work to. A line formed by a piece of string at the desired height ensures a straight, even top. On established hedges the cutting can be done, carefully, by shears or mechanical cutters.

Most of the small leaved plants will tolerate being clipped close in this way. The first cut is necessary now and it is best to take as little off at each clipping as possible.

Flowering hedges are usually trimmed after they have flowered and these do not require the close clipping treatment. Some hedges can be trimmed with secateurs and some will accept shears or mechanical cutters, once they have finished flowering. *Berberis x stenophylla* is one such plant; it is in good condition now and a little early to cut. Do not cut into old wood but cut away only the shoots which carried the flowers.

Escallonia are also good flowering hedges and again they should be cut after flowering in about mid-July.

Other good hedge plants are rhododendrons, hydrangeas, choysia, forsythia, oleaster, pittosporum, berberis in many forms, camellias, roses in a variety of ways and even fuchsias. Traditional favourites include privet, hawthorn, beech, hornbeam and holly.

Ashley Stephenson



Garden to visit

Close to London on the way to Witley Gardens is the recently restored Claremont Landscape Garden, a National Trust property, pictured above. There is no exit from the A3 bypass approach via Esher on the A307. This garden was worked on by Vanbrugh, Bridgman and Kent and is reputed

to be the earliest surviving English landscape garden. The restoration has been carefully done and there is much to admire, the water feature being a particular joy. There are views, vistas, avenues, many evergreens, a large Cedar of Lebanon, specimens of the plant world and of cryptomeria. Claremont is open from 9am to 7pm every day; admission 50p.

Crown of thorns

Euphorbia milii, also known as *Euphorbia splendens* and commonly called The Crown of Thorns, is reputed to be the plant which was placed around the head of Christ.

An unusual plant, not easy to grow well, it will flower over much of the year but is usually best in winter. It does well in a pot (although it can be a large shrub) where it does not often grow above 2ft tall. It is spiny, a semi-succulent, and if left will probably sprawl over the pot; to turn it into a good house plant the habit has to be controlled. The growths can be trained to grow stiffly upwards where the small flowers are shown to their best advantage. Flowers can be red or pale yellow, but are small and insignificant and it is the twin red or yellow bracts below the flower which supply the colour.

Good light is a must and this is one plant which during the main season will tolerate sun through the window. I prefer to place it in a

good light but without the full heat of the sun. Compost should be an open, well-drained medium. Although *Euphorbia milii* does grow in a soilless compost I find it better in a soil-based one. Once potted, plants should be allowed to grow until they demand attention; they do not like root disturbance. Young plants should be allowed to become pot-bound and older plants should not be re-potted unless they begin to display signs of distress. Watering should be done only when the plant really needs it. Give it a thorough soaking, allowing the surplus water to drain away quickly. Do not water again until the soil is quite dry. Watering must not be overdone. Stem cuttings taken about now will root readily into a sandy compost. As the plant is a succulent, the cuttings can be laid out on a bench and allowed to dry before inserting. A callus will form over the cut end of the shoot which would be succulent, now are polythene sheets as they do not allow the free passage of air.

Shading plants

No matter how bad the weather may be in any particular year, there will be times when plants under glass will need some protection from the sun. Glass magnifies the sun's rays and damage occurs easily. Because of the unpredictable weather, I do not like to coat the greenhouse glass with a shading material. In sunny weather it is ideal but when the days are dull and the sky overcast the material reduces too much the amount of

light getting through to the plants, and their growth is affected. The better way to shade is to hang material, horizontally or vertically, inside the greenhouse. Ideally it should be hung like curtains so it can be drawn when the sun is hot. The material should be of an open texture to allow air circulation. White or cream is usually chosen but some green materials are better. Dark colours are not really suitable, nor are polythene sheets as they do not allow the free passage of air.

DRINK

Monk who makes millionaires merry

Dom Pérignon is the world's most famous fizz, a deluxe champagne cuvée from Moët & Chandon, that is invariably the most expensive bottle on the wine list and the sort of smart tipple that millionaires insist on drinking. Americans call it DP, which seems a little irreverent, but as they drink more of this liquid status symbol, than anyone else, perhaps they are entitled to.

No one is quite certain whether Dom Pierre Pérignon, the cellar-master at the abbey of Hautvillers from 1668 or 1713, did invent champagne or whether he really said: "I am drinking stars" after the first sip of his wine. But what does seem likely is that this blind Benedictine monk was the first person to use thick glass bottles and to keep the effervescent wine relatively safe within by the use of a cork stopper and string, rather than the rough rag bung that had been used previously.

Dom Pérignon is also credited as being the first person to make a cuvée, or blend of wines, just as they do today in champagne, by mixing together not just the wines from white and black grapes but also wines from different champagne areas to create a truly harmonious blend. In practice, this is a highly-skilled operation as I discovered on a recent visit to Hautvillers. I was flood with six different Dom Pérignon base wines, from which I attempted to make, by using the correct proportions, la vraie Cuvée Dom Pérignon.

Although Moët & Chandon



was founded in 1743, it was not until after the French Revolution that the company acquired the Abbey of Hautvillers and not until 1921, that the first Dom Pérignon cuvée was introduced, simply for friends of the family. Admittedly the Dom Pérignon cuvée has changed slightly over the years and nowadays it is made from a blend of about 60 per cent Pinot Noir to 40 per cent Chardonnay; 20 years ago this champagne was predominantly a Chardonnay wine. Moët only use the grapes from 50 hectares of their own vineyards to make Dom P and from an average of 40-year-old vines at that. Moët's expert oenologist Edmund Maudière modestly explains away Dom Pérignon's fineness by stating "We pick the best grapes from the best vineyards and we make the best selection... it's no secret."

On average, this elegant cuvée is made five times every decade. The world, especially America, simply can't get enough of the stuff, so Dom Pérignon frequently goes on allocation, which must upset those American millionaires no end. Maudière always puts together the Dom Pérignon cuvée after he has made all the other Moët blends whether it be for the non-vintage Moët & Chandon Dry Imperial, or for Ruinart or Mercier (both of these houses now belong to the Moët group).

Every time a Pérignon vintage may be in the offing he looks for a "rich, full complex wine, with different aromas, a perfect balance and a long, lingering aftertaste". Although he usually has about 25 different cuvées at his disposal, of which he generally selects around six to ten to go into the final blend, it comes as no surprise to learn that M. Maudière says "Dom Pérignon is not an easy wine, it's a challenge".

Since 1972 he has had another challenge, that of making a *méthode champenoise* wine, in California's Napa Valley — Domaine Chandon's Napa Valley Brut whose crisp, lively, refreshing style goes down well on the West Coast and is now available over here (Adams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk £12.88; La Vigneronne, 105 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 £13.50).

I suspect that the instantly recognizable dark green eighteenth-century-style Dom Pérignon bottles complete with

slender neck and discreet label, will always carry more cachet. So join the well-beeled league with a sybaritic bottle or two of Dom Pérignon's full, golden allocation, which must upset those American millionaires no end. Maudière always puts together the Dom Pérignon cuvée after he has made all the other Moët blends whether it be for the non-vintage Moët & Chandon Dry Imperial, or for Ruinart or Mercier (both of these houses now belong to the Moët group).

Jane MacQuitty



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Philippe de Rothschild

REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

Clean bowled and blasted from the crease

George Macaulay Trevelyan, the historian, observed with great acuteness that "if the French nobles had been capable of playing cricket with their peasants, their châteaux would never have been burnt".

This remark earns him a mention in J. L. Carr's *Dictionary of Extra-Ordinary Cricketers*, an eccentric compilation which omits to mention Sir Donald Bradman, in spite of his being indisputably the greatest batting genius in the history of Test cricket, yet includes Sir Winston Churchill simply to record the fact that "he did not play cricket".

Mr Carr's book is clearly not intended for the serious student of the game; it is, however, an invaluable aid to after-dinner speakers on cricket.

The reader is introduced to characters such as The Rev Lord Frederick Beauclerk, who used to demonstrate his contempt for bowlers by suspending a gold watch from his middle stump, and was said to be "an unutterably dull preacher", and John Jackson, of Nottinghamshire, a shy man who customarily blew his nose in embarrassment after clean-bowling someone, and was consequently known as "Foghorn".

Mr Carr is fond of literary or historical allusions, however obscure, and writes that Gilbert Jessop's 1902 innings of 104 in 77 minutes when England, needing 200 to win, were 48 for five, can only be compared with Henry V's speech before Harfleur.

Botham's 149 at Headingley in 1981 would belong in a similar category, one might have thought, but Mr Carr contents himself with bracketing Botham with Jessop, Spofforth, Trumper *et al* as belonging to cricket's golden age. He also quotes Shelley's *Adonais*.

The inescapable "Both", or "Guy the Gorilla", as he is also known, turns up again in the more serious, but duller *Cricketers' Who's Who* in 1983, edited by Iain Sproat, MP, which gives the nickname of every county cricketer. "Both" writes the introduction.

Mr Sproat provides much data in his 476 pages, but it is of routine kind which provides little insight into a cricketer's character, or his particular talent.

Carr's Illustrated Dictionary of Extra-Ordinary Cricketers edited by J. L. Carr (Quartet Books, £2.50)

The Cricketers' Who's Who 1983 compiled and edited by Iain Sproat, MP (Cricketers' Who's Who, £4.95)

Widened Cricketers' Almanac 1983 edited by John Woodcock (John Widen & Co, £5.95)

A disappointing number of players have nicknames which simply involve the addition of a "y" to their surnames, and list their favourite recreation as "watching telly with the wife", or something similar.

For the true addict there is, of course, only one indispensable cricket book, and that is *Widen*, which celebrates its 120th edition this year.

At £8.95, the *Widen Cricketers' Almanac* is outstanding value. It runs to 1,300 pages, which include essays on leading cricketers and issues of the day, reports from cricketing countries all over the world, reports on minor counties, second XI and schools cricket, scorecards from every first-class fixture in 1982 (even including the South African tour by Gooch's rebels), and more than 100 pages of cricketing records. The whole is edited with crusty elegance by our own cricket correspondent, John Woodcock.

Rupert Morris



Fingers and thoughts: Ian Botham, Marcel Proust (bottom, left) and Tariq Ali

In search of the perfect Proust

Here is the paperback of the newly revised and translated edition of one of the great novels of our century, published in paperback two years ago. You might ask: "What's it all for?" Why not read *A la recherche du temps perdu* in French, or in Scott Moncrieff's famous translation, which even the French are said, unapologetically, to read in preference to the original?

The answer is that the original French edition, from which Scott Moncrieff worked, produced a labyrinthine palimpsest for publishers and printers. In mid-stream he expanded the book from its original 500,000 words to more than a million and a quarter. The margins of proofs and typescripts were covered with scribbled corrections and insertions, overflowing on to additional sheets glued to galleys or to one another to form intermi-

Remembrance of Things Past, by Marcel Proust, translated by G. K. Scott Moncrieff & Terence Kilmarin (Penguin, three volumes, £5.95 each)

nable strips. Francoise in the novel calls them the narrator's *papiers*. Like some of one's best reviewers, the literary editor sighs. The revised *Pleide* edition of *A la recherche*, establishing a text as faithful as possible to Proust's intentions, was published in 1954.

This is the translation of the definitive text. It also includes a selection of passages that for one reason or another did not find a place in Proust's final text; for example, the tragic-comedy of the Princess de Guermantes's unrequited passion for Charlus. Scott Moncrieff's original translation is deservedly famous.

If you wanted to carp, you could say that his prose tends to

the purple and Gallic, whereas Proust's style, though complicated and dense, is essentially natural and unaffected, free from preciousness and purple. Kilmarin has amended it with great tact, preserving the unquestioned felicitous of Scott Moncrieff, while getting as close as possible to Proust. It is the best possible entry in translation into that hypnotic world: "Longtemps je me suis couché de bonne heure..."

Also published this month is George D. Painter's *Marcel Proust* (Penguin, £5.95), the biography that gets to the heart of the making of a masterpiece.

Also just published in the Oxford Past Masters series is *Proust* by Derwent May (Oxford, £1.75), a helpful introduction to the Master, which explores the historical and social aspects of Proust's novel.

Philip Howard

Pakistan through the eyes of a Marxist

Tariq Ali is currently best known in this country for his attempt - as yet inconclusive - to become a member of Hornsey Labour Party. But, being a true internationalist, he has not lost interest in the affairs of his native subcontinent. In this "extended essay" (as he calls it), he answers his own question rather less conclusively than the subtitle implies.

A lot of what he has to say should be quite acceptable to "bourgeois" liberals who have studied the history of Pakistan. He probably overemphasizes the role of deliberate British policy in the growth of Muslim separatism, but he is surely right to dispute the existence of any such thing as a Muslim "nation" or "nationality" in pre-partition India.

Nor is he the first to chronicle the amazing short-sightedness with which successive rulers treated East Pakistan in the years between 1947 and 1971, with the eventual consequence that today Pakistan, founded on Yinnah's dictum that "the Muslims are a nation", actually contains only the third largest Muslim population in the subcontinent.

Equally one does not need to be a Marxist to agree that there is still no organic unity between the four component provinces of the present Pakistan, and that the present regime's policies only encourage the people of Sind and Baluchistan to think of the state as a Punjabi

Can Pakistan Survive? The Death of a State by Tariq Ali (Penguin, £2.95)

occupation. (Those of the north-west frontier probably think of it in much the same way, but regard it as a lesser evil than the Soviet occupation suffered by their fellow-Pakistanis.) Or indeed to agree that Bhutto was a shallow populist autocrat who dug his own grave by, among other things, using the army against the elected government of Baluchistan.

One's objection must be that Tariq Ali persists in writing as a Marxist for fellow-Marxists. Too much space is devoted to obscure debates among Communist theorists about key terms (including "nation" and "nationality") which Ali himself uses but does not clearly define. That the welfare of the people can be identified with the success and strength of Marxist parties is taken for granted in a way that the unconverted are bound to find irritating.

Ali rightly criticizes his friend Fred Halliday for being too soft on the Russians and their Afghan acolytes. But Halliday could teach him something about writing for the non-Marxist Penguin reader.

Edward Mortimer

A perfect parfait

It is almost embarrassing to add to the sumptuous heaps of praise which have been piled on Anton Mosimann's *Cuisine à la Carte*. The choicest goblets of envy are prettily arranged for all to see on the back cover of the large format illustrated paperback edition (Papermac, £6.95).

At the kitchen launching party he gave last week at the Terrace Restaurant of the Dorchester Hotel, the chicken liver parfait with truffles (page 97) slipped down as smoothly as any pâté this side of heaven. It would be cruel (and there is not enough space here anyway) to list the succession of ravishing morsels set out for our delectation, but the *rendez-vous de fruits-de-mer* (page 175) was rated well up to scratch by those of us who have cooked it often since the hardback was published.

Two more thoughts. I like a chef who introduces guests to his people, his ingredients and his dishes in that order. And, I find *Cuisine à la Carte* one of the most creatively stimulating books on my shelves. Anton Mosimann brings with ideas which spark fresh thoughts in the reader's mind.

I am saving *The Food and Cooking of Russia*, by Lesley Chamberlain (Penguin, £3.95), to read on holiday. The recipes are supplemented by so much meaty reading that this is a book to be savoured as well as cooked.

Shona Crawford Poole

Much binding in the bastion

Thatcher, by Nicholas Wapshott and George Brock (Futura, £1.95)

his own wry comment for her amusement. From 8am until 2am the following morning, Mrs Thatcher's services are at the disposal of the nation.

Mrs Thatcher is no stranger to elections, having first taken part at the age of 10 with her Methodist father, who became a member of the borough council. They lived in a house in Grantham with no piped hot water and no outside lavatory. His daughter was "a girl apart" at school, ambitious and desirous to do well.

Today "her friend, Lord Browder, of Belmont House" has lent her his silver for No. 10 Downing Street.

Sadly the authors do not explore the inevitable theory that simulates in those parts that she may have Cunt blood. If anything, they scotch it by their description of her grand-

mother as "a fiercely Victorian woman with strict morals".

Mrs Thatcher won a scholarship to a grammar school and took up Latin in the sixth form to secure a place at Somerville College, Oxford. She is our first modern Prime Minister to have been a scientist; she was also a trained tax barrister. The youngest woman candidate in 1949, she married the "respectable extrovert" who gave her a life home and in 1964 was still the youngest woman MP. Her rights were fixed as high as wanting to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Heath encouraged her and Airey Neave adopted her as his candidate for Heath's successor. The rest we know.

In this very thorough portrait, I spotted three errors. Despite boundary changes, Chequers is not in Kent, Ian MacGregor is not a knight, and it is a misprint of Healey's name. The authors suggest that Mrs Thatcher was pregnant in 1942.

Hugo Vickers

PREVIEW Theatre

Trebles deprived of their chance

Australian theatre, still too seldom seen in Britain, mounts a two-pronged attack on London this month. David Williamson, already known here for *Don's Party*, *The Club* and *What If You Died Tomorrow?*, switches up his sixth London production with *The Perfectionist*. Directed by Robin Lefevre and previewing at the Hampstead Theatre from June 16, it is a wry comedy about marriage.

In contrast, Errol Bray's *The Choir*, previewing at the Young Vic Studio from June 20, gets as far away from the virility stereotype as possible. The orphanage boy choir to which the characters belong not only sing soprano; they have had the operation to assure they go on doing so.

The Choir, like most of Williamson's plays including *The Perfectionist*, comes from Sydney's Nimrod Theatre, which is consolidating 13 years of success by being reborn in a few weeks' time as the Nimrod National Theatre.

The choir is an elite, but an elite of enclaves. They are confined to attic premises from which there is no escape. A matron, unseen throughout the play, fiercely guards these unwilling hothouse blooms. In

the words of the director, John Mangos, "All transitions into adult society exact a price, a conformity of some sort; and at one level the castration metaphor parallels what happens to people as they grow up".

In their isolation, the choir can only turn to each other, not only for love, but for reassurance. One boy only, a perfect figure, is physically normal. Adored and feared by the others, he is the matron's eyes and ears, and unlike the rest he can expect release into the world outside. Can he be trusted? Can the boys bear to let him leave? And if they choose to wreak vengeance on him, what form might it take?

By a supreme irony, the choir's physical sacrifice has been in vain: the operation needs to be done earlier in life than matron was aware. What sacrifices in personality do we, as educators, ask of children and how necessary are they? And what sort of a society does it leave us with? Young Vic patrons may leave the theatre with a great deal more than "O for the Wings of a Dove" rumbling round their heads.

Anthony Masters



Speaking out: From left, Michael Bryant, Sir Ralph Richardson and Robert Stephens in rehearsal for *Inner Voices*, a black comedy by Eduardo De Filippo, opening at the Lyttelton Theatre, South Bank, London on Thursday

Critics' choice

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
The PR (£28 3795)
June 13 and 14 at 7.30pm. Sold out in repertory.

Helen Mirren catches the infinite variety of Cleopatra's character in a definitive performance. Adrian Noble's fast-moving production uses a stark, black background that allows an unimpeded view of action and emphasizes the disparity between East and West. Michael Gambon is a blustering Antony.

BEETHOVEN'S TENTH
Vanderbilt (£35 9983)
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee Wed at

2.45pm; Sat at 4.30pm
Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a farce. If confused, comedy, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistresses, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the wit, outrageously mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would sit through a great deal.

CHARLEY'S AUNT
Aldwych (£35 5404)
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee at 2.30pm. Ends July 30
A patriotic farce by John Osborne. Today, June 13, 14 and 17 at 7.30pm. Both continue in repertory. A full-length production of a blackmail drama, set in the Imperial Army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates. Not suitable for young children.

Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously west from their sell-out run at the Lyric, Hammersmith. One of the best aunts ever.

CRYSTAL CLEAR
Wyndham (£36 3028)
Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2
Intensely characterized and intensely moving account of a triangular relationship, showing how allegiances shift when one of the partners goes blind. Text and production by Phil Young and his three actors (Anthony Allen, Philomena McDonagh and Diana Barrett) rank as the greatest triumph for the collective method yet seen on the British stage.

DAISY PULLS IT OFF
Globe (£47 1592)
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee Wed at 3pm, Sat at 5pm
Denise Deegan's straight-faced recreation of a 1920s girls' school - all prize poems, hockey matches and Empire-building values - sends the world of Angela Brazil straight up and over the top. Thoroughly unadorned, nostalgic and wholesome.

HEARTBREAK HOUSE
Haymarket (£30 9533)
Final performances today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm
Shaw's wry, poetic picture of "civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye surpasses even her Eliza Doolittle. Rex Harrison makes a saucy and whimsical Shotover, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton Whitehead and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

MR GINDERS
Fortune (£36 2228)
Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 5.30pm and 8.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm
Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denise Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Chaperella* in the anyone-for-tennis age. Modest staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

NOISES OFF
Savoy (£36 8888)
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm
The funniest farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Bakemore's crack company give it the best of both worlds, the comical and the classic.

THE RIVALS
Olivier (£28 2222)
Today at 2pm and 7.15pm, June 13 at 7.15pm
In repertory
Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fulfils the promise of its cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern, gaily and irascible, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh farmyard air to the world of the minuet.

Free - Ron Noon's Bath Book
84 pages, colorfully illustrated with superb photographs. It's absolutely free from Ron Noon. 35 days old and still a winner at Chequers. Bath's bath is probably the finest you can buy anywhere today. Packed with every possible variety, including many new, make this book free for the specialist, or anyone who likes to grow beautiful. Free. Write to: Ron Noon, Department TWB, Water Lane, A. Bath, Somerset BA1 1JL. Tel: 01223 357263, 357264, 357265. Fax: 01223 357266.

Out of Town

SELFISH! Lyric Players (£222 660001). Castles in the Air by Martin Lynch. Mon-Sat at 8pm. A vigorous study of unemployment and housing problems in working-class Belfast, by the author of *Doctors and The Interrogation of Ambrose Fegarty*. Directed by Leon Robb.

CAMBRIDGE Arts (£223 352000). Footlights May Week Revue. Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee on Sat, 4pm. On tour
The centenary celebration of the famous university comedy theatre, which has proved a fine breeding ground for post-war British satire.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre (£243 781312). Time and the Conways by J. B. Priestley. June 15 and 16 at 7.30pm; matinee today and June 16 at 2.30pm. A warm portrayal of a family post-war upheaval. Directed by Peter Dewa, with Google Withers and Julia Forster.
A Patriot for Me by John Osborne. Today, June 13, 14 and 17 at 7.30pm. Both continue in repertory. A full-length production of a blackmail drama, set in the Imperial Army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates. Not suitable for young children.

LIVERPOOL: Everyman (£51 709 4779). Great Expectations by Charles Dickens, adapted for the stage and directed by Roger Hill. Final performances today, at 2.30pm and 8pm

MANCHESTER: Young Exchange Theatre, Corn Exchange (£51 633 8833). Mistakenplaces by Sarah Daniels. Final performance today, 4.30pm and 7.30pm
A new play, specially commissioned for Young Exchange, rounds off an ambitious first season in the company's new, mobile venue. A young social worker is drawn into a campaign against sexual corruption and pornography.

THE OTTOMAN ART
An exhibition of beautiful Antique Turkish Rugs and Kilims
at the English Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, London W1
The celebration of twenty years of collecting outstanding Ottoman weaves.
They will be available to see and buy from June 9th to 13th, 10.30 am to 9.00 pm
ORGANISERS
Dunlop Carpet Manufacturing Industry & Trade Co. Istanbul
Preston Carpet Trading Company Limited London
For further information:
Preston Carpet Trading Company Limited
Block C, 53-57 Highgate Road, London NW11 7TL
Tel: 01-267 0142/3, 267 262/3, 267 4056
Fax: 01-267 0142/3

Francis de la Tour and Ian Bannen
A Moon for the Misbegotten
by Eugene O'Neill
Directed by David Leveaux
14 June - 17 July
Preston Carpet Trading Company Limited
nverside studios
748 3354

ENTERTAINMENTS

What's new on the GLC South Bank?

GLC South Bank Cinema, Balcombe Road, London SE1 8DX.
Tel: 01-238 3191. Information: 01-238 3003.

CREDIT CARDS Diners Club and American Express
now welcome as well as Access and
Barclaycard: 01-238 6544.

**Standby. Schoolchildren, students,
unemployed, senior citizens. 01-238 0932**
Only £2.00 Royal Festival Hall.
£1.50 Queen Elizabeth Hall. Available one hour before
start of performance.

Royal Festival Hall.

Open 10am-10.30pm.
Free lunchtime music.
Food and Drink, Record and Bookshop.

Open to all.

Today 11 June 7.30pm	BBC INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LIGHT MUSIC Conductor: James Loughran (Royal Albert Hall). David Jacobs (Violin), John Nesch (Violoncello), David Jacobs (Violoncello), John Nesch (Violoncello).
Sunday 12 June 12.30pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Sunday 12 June 7.30pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Monday 13 June 8.00pm	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Mozart: Oboe Concerto. Haydn: Symphony No. 104 (London).
Tuesday 14 June 8.00pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Wednesday 15 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Thursday 16 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Friday 17 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Saturday 18 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Sunday 19 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Monday 20 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
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Friday 24 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Saturday 25 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
Sunday 26 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Sir Colin Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).

Festival Buffet

A new door opens from level 2 to the NEW
FESTIVAL BUFFET and WINE BAR. Delicious food,
speedy service and lively surroundings.
COME EARLY or EAT AFTER THE CONCERT.
Also open at lunchtimes.

Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Today 11 June 7.30pm	OFF SYMPHONY: VIENNA Lieder Ensemble, John Shirley-Davis. Conductor: John Shirley-Davis. Symphony No. 4 (Mahler).
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Purcell Room.

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Working for the Arts in London.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Harold Hall Limited presents
WEDNESDAY NEXT 15 JUNE at 8

First London visit by the legendary

NATHAN MILSTEIN

violin

with GEORGE PLUDERMACHER piano

GEMINIANI, BACH, BEETHOVEN,
SZYMANOWSKI, LISZT, STRAVINSKY,
WIENIAWSKI

£2.50, £3.50, £5.50, £7.50, £9.50, £11.50, £13.50, £15.50, £17.50, £19.50, £21.50, £23.50, £25.50, £27.50, £29.50, £31.50, £33.50, £35.50, £37.50, £39.50, £41.50, £43.50, £45.50, £47.50, £49.50, £51.50, £53.50, £55.50, £57.50, £59.50, £61.50, £63.50, £65.50, £67.50, £69.50, £71.50, £73.50, £75.50, £77.50, £79.50, £81.50, £83.50, £85.50, £87.50, £89.50, £91.50, £93.50, £95.50, £97.50, £99.50, £101.50, £103.50, £105.50, £107.50, £109.50, £111.50, £113.50, £115.50, £117.50, £119.50, £121.50, £123.50, £125.50, £127.50, £129.50, £131.50, £133.50, £135.50, £137.50, £139.50, £141.50, £143.50, £145.50, £147.50, £149.50, £151.50, £153.50, £155.50, £157.50, £159.50, £161.50, £163.50, £165.50, £167.50, £169.50, £171.50, £173.50, £175.50, £177.50, £179.50, £181.50, £183.50, £185.50, £187.50, £189.50, £191.50, £193.50, £195.50, £197.50, £199.50, £201.50, £203.50, £205.50, £207.50, £209.50, £211.50, £213.50, £215.50, £217.50, £219.50, £221.50, £223.50, £225.50, £227.50, £229.50, £231.50, £233.50, 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Bullion

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

House Buying costs

Temple bond

An income bond showing a return of 9.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is on offer through insurance brokers R. J. Temple. The bond is a four-year investment, underwritten by Sentry Assurance International of Bermuda. Bonds can be denominated in either dollars or sterling. The minimum investment is £1,500 for the sterling bond and \$2,500 for the dollar bond. The products of foreign insurance companies are not covered by the Policyholders Protection Act. Sentry does, however, have a British subsidiary.

Lloyd's meeting

A national meeting of the Association of Members of Lloyd's has been organized for Wednesday, June 22, to review the 1980 syndicate results. For the first time, Lloyd's names will be able to see a representative selection of syndicate results and have their last chance before the end of June to give notice of a change of syndicates. The cost of the meeting is £25 including lunch for existing members, £40 combined membership and meeting fee. Further details from the Association of Members of Lloyd's, Wheatthorpe House, Carmelite Street, London EC4 OAX. Tel: 01-353 7079.

Brighter image

The image of building societies as antiquated, inefficient and vulnerable to competition has been weakened by a recent survey of the attitudes of more than 100 City bankers, accountants and stockbrokers. Eighty-four per cent of those questioned thought the societies did a competent job; 38 per cent of those felt that it would be foolhardy to interfere with them.

Cover your tracks

If you travel abroad frequently, it is a bore to have to remember to make travel insurance arrangements for each separate trip. Travel insurance specialists Perry Gamble have solved the problem with their business. Travelance policy which provides worldwide cover for 12 months for a flat premium of £100, or £80 for Europe only. Cover is extensive, with £50,000 worth of medical fees insurance, £1,500 for baggage and personal effects, £500 for loss of money and £1,000 for cancellation. Substantial discounts are available for group schemes. Further details from Perry Gamble & Co., 13 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2BX.

Anchor's away

Statistics compiled by La Messurier, James & Chinn, the stockbrokers, on offshore gift funds show that Anchor Gift Edged was the best performer in the year May 21, 1982, to May 27, 1983. Runners up were Midland Offshore Gift and Henderson Offshore Gift. The table shows the top and bottom five performers in terms of the total net return.

	Total net return %
Anchor Gift Edged	+32.80
Midland Offshore Gift	+32.64
Henderson Offshore Gift	+32.63
NatWest High Income Fund	+31.91
Brown Shipley	+31.29
Craigmount	+26.71
Cater Allen	+26.49
Invicta Gift Growth Fund	+26.27
Britannia 10M	+26.04
HK Gift Fund dist	+25.50

Trust advice

The investment policy of unit trusts is relatively easy to determine - those with Japan in their name invest in that country - but it is often difficult to identify precisely where they invest. Help is at hand from an advisory service, the first of its kind, set up by Middlesbrough-based stockbrokers Standcliffe Todd & Hodgson.



Credit on the cards

Boots, the high street chemists, is offering customers its own in-store credit card which can be used in its 1,046 stores throughout Britain. The new card, like Access and Barclaycard, will have a minimum monthly payment of 2% or 5 per cent of the outstanding balance, whichever is the greater.

Monthly interest is the same as Access and Barclaycard - 1.75 per cent a month or 21.1 per cent on an annual basis. The aim is to encourage customers to spend more in Boots' stores. It intends to introduce special offers and discounts, which will be available only to cardholders. Applications will be vetted by National Westminster Bank which is financing the scheme and will be subject to the normal credit criteria.

Retiring partners

Retirement arrangements for partners are often complicated and expensive. Pensions for Partners, an up-to-date publication from Oyer, Longman, shows how all partners, from the senior to the most junior, can make pension arrangements which offer tax, asset-preserving and financial advantages, safeguarding both their own position and the partnership's business base. Written by Robin Ellison, solicitor and pensions expert, it is available from the publishers, price £45.

Maximum saving

Maximum investment plans, popular with the over 40s saving for retirement, differ considerably in the amount which the company holds back to cover administrative charges, and hence the amount actually invested for the policyholder. A recent survey by investment consultants Chase de Vries reveals that companies investing the highest percentage of each premium for the benefit of the policyholder are Continental Life, London Life and National Provident Institution. However, the measurement of charges takes no account of the investment performance.

Mortgage fears

An increase in mortgage rates looks increasingly likely as interest rates come down substantially in the next two weeks. The Building Societies Association has called an extraordinary council meeting on June 22 to decide on mortgage rates and unless there is a cut in interest rates between now and then, homebuyers could find themselves paying an extra 1.5 per cent more for home loans. This would put the rate up to 11.5 per cent and would cost a borrower with a new £25,000 loan an extra £17 a month after tax relief.

The societies have failed in recent months to attract sufficient money to satisfy mortgage demand, now running at record levels. Last month they pulled in only £319m when they need at least £700m to maintain lending at present levels. "Without an increase in the inflow of funds, societies will be obliged to cut back their mortgage lending which would result in an inevitable lengthening of mortgage queues," said an association spokesman. Some societies are already turning borrowers away and many have three-month waiting lists. Any increase in home loan rates announced on June 22 would come into effect on July 1.

Gold Market for the rich, brave and foolish

Gold is holding its head above the choppy waters of \$400 an ounce, but there are few people in the market who would rule out the possibility of its sinking in the circumstances. Investment in the metal or in shares and coins is even riskier than usual.

The market is baffled because all the signals conflict. The bulls can point to lower or at least static interest rates, the continuing international debt crisis, and the alleged "resistance level" at this price on the charts and in computer trading programmes.

Against that the bears say interest rates will rise, if anything that fabrication demand for gold is weak, and speculators can still make more money in other markets. There is also a chance that some hard-pressed countries will sell gold reserves.

One reasonably clear fact is that the speculative buying which buoyed the market earlier in the year has vanished. Speculators abandoned gold at the end of January when the expected cut in American interest rates failed to materialize. Gold has lost \$100 an ounce since then.

The departure of speculators has left the metal at the mercy of physical demand. But, as Consolidated Gold Fields has argued, demand is finely balanced around current prices. A decline revives fabrication buying while a rise quickly stops it, depending on the strength of the dollar and on real interest rates.

If bullion has no obvious direction, other forms of gold investment are even more unpredictable. Gold mine shares, particularly South African, are widely thought to be overpriced. Apart from not yet fully discounting the weakness of the market, the mines also face rapid cost increases.

Nor is a falling market, or one in which a fall is quite possible, the time to pay a premium for coins. Kruggerands are selling at about \$10 over the metal price. A bullion collapse could therefore leave the holder of coins very exposed.

This is a market for the brave (or foolish) and the rich. There is still a respectable body of opinion which maintains that gold will end the year higher than it is now. A typical market reaction whereby operators decide that a commodity is underpriced is all that is needed.

But that is for risk takers. With real interest rates at their current level, the potential investor in gold is probably best advised to wait until the direction of the market is evident.

Michael Prest

Conveyancing

How agents plan to cut the cost of buying a home by 50pc

Last year, homebuyers paid an estimated £1,000m in legal fees to solicitors for conveying their properties.

Mr David Southwell, of the National Institute of Conveyancing Agents, which represents 61 conveyancing practices, reckons this is too much, and that his members could cut homebuyers' legal fees by as much as 50 per cent.

More than 1.3 million homebuyers moved house last year - 860,000 raised a building society loan and approximately 430,000 borrowed from the bank.

For every buyer there is also a seller and the legal fees on these 1.3 million transactions total £300 (£250 each for buyer and seller). This produces a total legal fees bill of £650m.

"In addition there was a total bill of £179m for solicitors acting for the building societies," said Mr Southwell, who has campaigned for some time to have the solicitors' monopoly of the crucial aspects of conveyancing removed.

"There is no evidence of any member of the public having any financial loss as a result of dealing with conveyancing agents," said Mr Southwell. But he reckons most of his members would convey the average property for around £125 - half the fee paid by homebuyers using a solicitor.

The abolition of the solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing was one of the proposals in Labour's manifesto. The Alliance is also keen to make housebuying cheaper - particularly for first-time buyers. And Mr Southwell said Mr Thatcher indicated in a letter that there would be further examination of a report prepared by officials.

Not surprisingly, the Law Society strongly opposes any move to abolish its monopoly.



Our concern is to protect the interests of the public," said Nicola Watkins, of the Law Society. "The public does not have the protection by going to a conveyancing agent that is provided by going to solicitors." There are also disciplinary procedures for solicitors who are negligent.

Mr Southwell dismissed these objections as solicitors' protecting their own interest. "All our members have professional indemnity insurance of at least £100,000 per transaction. None of our members has been sued for financial loss by a client. Over 70 per cent of our members are fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives."

Since the beginning of this year, the Law Society has brought four prosecutions against conveyancing firms and has failed at each attempt. Licence Mr Southwell would like to see firms like his own able to complete conveyances (at the moment they can do everything except draft the final transfer deed which still has to be completed by a solicitor, barrister or notary public), he would not like to see conveyancing totally unregulated.

His proposal is that conveyancing agents would have to obtain a licence from their local trading standards officer which would be dependent on the conveyancer showing valid professional indemnity cover of at least £100,000.

How can a homebuyer find a conveyancing agent who is reliable? "All our members have professional indemnity cover and we can recommend a firm of conveyancing agents in the homebuyers' area," said Mr Southwell.

Some of the biggest firms, which are members of the Institute of Conveyancing Agents, include Houseowners Services South West, in Exeter; Houseowners Services Eastern, in Cleethorpes; Charterhouse and Co, which has offices along the south coast and Land and Title Transfer in Birmingham. The National Institute of Conveyancing Agents is at 10 Upper Belmont Road, Bristol, BS7 9BQ.

Lorna Bourke

Discrimination

Maternity-leave woman not given suitable job

A woman's right to return to her old job, or a suitable alternative, after maternity leave has been upheld in a test case under the Employment Protection Act of 1978.

The London North Industrial Tribunal unanimously announced last week that it found that Microgen, a Hertfordshire-based company dealing in computer services, had discriminated against Mrs Caroline Brown Williams, its former southern region production manager, by failing to provide her with suitable employment after her return from confinement.

The case is believed to be the first time that a woman has successfully contested section 45 of the Act. This states that if an employee's job becomes redundant during maternity leave, she should be offered a suitable alternative employment on her return to work. If this is not provided, then this is treated as an act of unfair dismissal. Mrs Brown Williams was also found to have been discriminated against under the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

The main issue was that Microgen had agreed to maternity leave for Mrs Brown Williams from November 16, 1981, until August 30, 1982. But a month before she was to return to work, she was told that the management structure had been changed and she would be unable to return to her old position.

Mrs Brown Williams had previously been the regional production manager responsible for the south, with the northern operation being controlled by Mr Simon Brown. During her leave, the company decided to merge these two positions into one. Both regional managers were considered for the job, although

only Mr Brown was offered the post, which he subsequently declined.

Microgen did not offer Mrs Brown Williams the job although the tribunal said in its report on the case: "It was not disputed as a question of fact, that in her job as regional production manager, the applicant had been responsible for 75 per cent of the workload of the company." She also received a higher salary than Mr Brown, the tribunal said.

Microgen offered Mrs Brown Williams a choice of other employment as a client services representative or as manageress of an inquiry service for its building division at the same salary she was receiving in her last job. But her solicitor, Mr John Angel, contended that this contravened the Sex Discrimination Act in that she was not promoted for a position to which she was qualified. He also maintained that it infringed the Employment Protection Act in that she was now being offered a job on less favourable terms.

In finding for Mrs Brown Williams and ordering that compensation should be agreed between the two parties, the tribunal said in its report: "The tribunal could not help but wonder what would have happened if she had not taken her statutory leave to have her baby. The tribunal could not help but come to the conclusion that she would have undoubtedly been considered for the position."

The Equal Opportunities Commission said that the judgment would be "useful" in its campaign to ensure employment security for women on maternity leave.

Patrick Donovan

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There are a number of different plans available, each with a set premium. Because the scheme is so profitable the maximum amount you can save is limited to £20,600 a month or £247.26 a year per investor (double for a married couple). Each of the plans gives a very good return although the exact return you get at the end of 10 years depends on your age, variations in interest rates and whether or not you pay an annual premium (this gives a higher return than a monthly premium). For details take a look at the table opposite which also lists examples of potential returns.

Plan	Sum Assured £	Net Monthly Premium	Net Annual Premium
Half Plan	500	—	61.81
Ordinary Plan	1,000	10.30	123.63
Ordinary + Half Plan	1,500	15.45	185.44
Superplan	2,000	20.60	247.26
2 x Superplan*	4,000	41.20	494.52

Annual Premium	Accumulated value after 10 years £	Tax Free Yield	Gross Equivalent*
123.63	2,469	12.28%	17.54%
247.26	4,938	12.28%	17.54%

Examples are for investors aged 16-39 and assume current rates of interest and tax which are maintained. Excellent yields are also available for investors aged over 40. Further details available on request. *Equivalent to 30% tax payers.

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If you should die during the 10 year period, your dependents will get at the very least your sum assured. If the sum of your premiums plus interest to date is higher than your sum assured they will get the higher figure. Want to know more? Fill in the coupon and post it off to us. Or call in at your local Leeds branch for a friendly chat.

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FAMILY MONEY

Savings

Why the Hunt investigation will not help investor who lost £12,000

Frank Bush, a retired civil servant from Farnborough, is one of the 2,000 investors who stand to lose money following the disappearance of the portfolio manager Mr. Hunt and the subsequent suspension of his companies by the Department of Trade.

But Mr. Bush is in a worse position than most of the other investors who gave their savings to Mr. Hunt. For he put his £12,000 not with the Exchange-listed companies that advertised their investment management services, but with something called Exchange-listed Betting Services through which Mr. Hunt placed bets on investment performance on behalf of some 200 select investors.

And because EBBS is not a company, it is not subject to the action taken by the Department of Trade, and does not come under the jurisdiction of the special manager, Mr. Stephen Ames, of Thomson McLintock, who is presently winding up Mr. Hunt's empire.

Mr. Bush received no letter, in fact, when Mr. James incriminated Mr. Hunt's creditors.

Says Mr. Bush: "I don't think anyone is acting on my behalf." EBBS is reckoned to have taken as much as £4m of clients' money. The attraction was that, unlike the other investment schemes - where profits on commodities, share dealings, or futures contracts attracted tax - EBBS was only liable for betting tax. Instead of buying a commodity or a commodity future, Mr. Hunt placed a bet on the course of the market.

Mr. Bush originally invested £2,000 with one of the main investment companies. He then switched some £2,900, including the profits made for him, to the betting company. He then handed over a further £9,000 after meeting Mr. Hunt personally. Like most other investors who met Mr. Hunt, he was very impressed.

The problem is that because Mr. Hunt was a sole trader through EBBS, investors like Mr. Bush have no recourse except to sue Mr. Hunt for their money personally.

Mr. Bush wrote to Mr. James and received a letter back saying Mr. James had no jurisdiction over EBBS.



Hunt: Placed bets on investment performance.

Mr. James is sympathetic. "I have kept copies of the correspondence with Mr. Hunt sent me by some of the EBBS investors. We may be able to start doing something for them when the companies are sorted out. But at the moment, I have no responsibility to them. I am solely concerned with the companies that the Department of Trade is winding up."

So what should investors do? I asked Mr. James. "Logically,

they should move to take bankruptcy proceedings," he said, but he would not confirm if he, or the Department of Trade, was planning to do that.

Next week, the Department of Trade petition to wind up Exchange Securities and Commodities and a number of other Hunt companies will be heard in London.

At the same time, Manchester solicitors Alexander Tatham, who are acting for investors representing some £15m out of the estimated £13m placed with Mr. Hunt, are asking the court to ratify the appointment of Mr. Philip Livesey, senior partner of accountants Coopers & Lybrand in Manchester, as Receiver.

Mr. David Pine, of Tatham's, says: "A receiver will be able to act for all investors, including those who put money with EBBS and for whom no-one, it seems, is acting at the moment. Because there are so many investors outside the scope of the present investigation, we think that this move is appropriate."

Margaret Drummond

Wines

Hasty praise for 1982 clarets

It is rare indeed for a claret vintage to receive a unanimous and relatively soon after the harvest and fermentation as the 1982 vintage of First Growth Château Margaux, Laura Menzelopolous, goes so far as to say he "would compare it to the 1961 vintage."

Since fine vintage claret is an important sector in wine investment, the opening offer by the vine arm of Grand Metropolitan, Peter Dominie, should be given serious consideration. As their knowledgeable buyer, Mr. James Long, says: "They must represent excellent buys for fringing from the late 1980s onwards."

The exceptional heat at the time of the 1982 harvest produced fine grapes, whose juice had to be cooled to ferment correctly. Most of 1982 clarets show deep colour, high tannin (necessary in any great wine that is to keep), but low acidity.

The Dominie Prices include both excise duty and VAT. And payment is not required until delivery is effected during the summer or autumn of next year; their offer closes on September 25. Branches have details or otherwise write to Dominie at Vintner House,

Harlow, Essex. I would particularly signal out two Pauillac: Pontet-Canet at £84 and Dubart-Milon-Rothschild at £90, both per dozen bottles.

With world-wide demand - particularly from North America and Europe - the 1982 clarets reflect the weakness of the French franc. Most estates opened about 10-20 per cent above their price for the 1981 vintage, even though last year's crop was quite large. This is a measure of both Bordeaux confidence in the quality and investment demand.

Christopher's offer the '82 ex cellars Bordeaux inclusive of VAT. Upon delivery in mid 1984, freight and duty (about £15) will be invoiced. Their prices range from £18 for Ch. Pommery (not a potential auction room entry but a Première Cote de Bordeaux for drinking in 4-5 years) to £250 for Batailly and £74 for

Pinchon-Longeville-Baron. Details can be obtained from 4 Ormond Yard, London, SW1V 6JT.

Prospero Wines (2 Warrington Crescent, London, W9 1EN) consider that probably only 25 per cent of chateaux in 1982 were able to cope effectively with the problems of high fermentation. They have selected 14 estates including Lynch Moussas, Troplong Mondot (a St. Emilion Grand Cru) and Crozier-Bages.

Hawkins and Nurick (31F High Street, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6AH) acts for several chateaux. Its '82 list includes Chateau-Spleen, Gloria and Cheval-Blanc. The latter, always much in world demand, was bought by Charles Hawkins in the first tranche (as it is traditional to split the quality available into differently priced parcels).

Southwold-based Adams on

the Suffolk coast has a good selection. Buyer, Simon Loftus, says he has tried to restrain his excitement over the vintage: it "has the promise of a truly great year". His list includes La Lagune at £58, Haut Batailly, Haut Bailly (a lovely red Graves), Palmer at £110, and all first growths except Mouton.

Laytons Wine Merchants (20 Midland Road, NW1 2AD) draws attention to the size of the '82 crop: 5,96m hl by comparison with only 3,31m hl (1981) and 3,66m hl (1980). Its offer is for half payment 30 days from invoice and the balance on September 30. It includes Bransire Ducre, Lascombes, and La Lagune, which is a most consistent London wine.

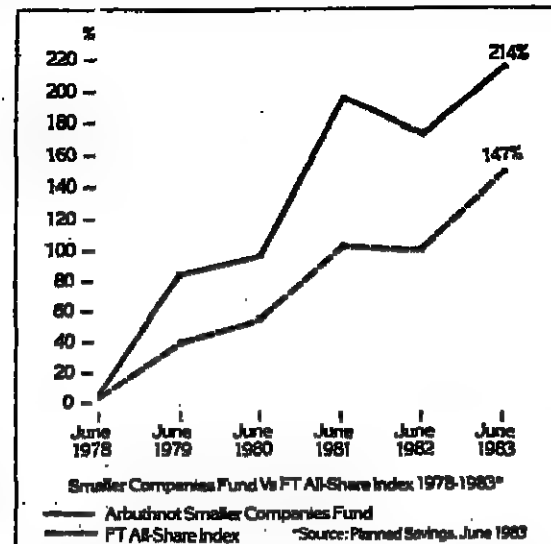
Other merchants with interesting lists of this outstanding vintage include Tanners Wines (25 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, SY1 1XD), Henry Townsend (Chalk Pit House, Colehill, Ashmole, Bucks, HP7 0LW), and Harvey's of Bristol.

With an investment opportunity for 1982 clarets at opening prices, it is well worthwhile foregoing purchases of such recent years as 1980 and 1979 to stock up.

Coral Gregory

Arbuthnot
Smaller Companies
Fund

Take advantage of the trend



Margaret Drummond

Investment Example 1
If you had invested £1,000 on 1st June 1978, on 1st June 1983 it would have increased to £2,140.*

Investment Example 2
If you had invested £1,000 on 1st June 1982, on 1st June 1983 it would have increased to £1,780.*

On the whole smaller companies have stood up to the recession comparatively well. Even so the performance of Arbuthnot's Smaller Companies Fund has been consistently outstanding, as the graph clearly demonstrates. Now it is poised to do even better. The signs of economic recovery are growing from day to day, particularly in the US and the UK, where the greater part of the portfolio is invested at present.

And clearly the British Government has assigned them an important and favourable role in its overall economic strategy.

So, when you consider the record of smaller companies over the past lean years, how much better do you think they - and Arbuthnot's Smaller Companies Fund - are likely to do in better conditions?

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

General Information
Applications will be acknowledged and unit certificates will be issued within 30 days. Subsequently units can be purchased or sold back daily. Repayment is made within 14 days of our receipt of renounced certificates. At the current offer price of £2.10 per income unit, 65.1p per accumulation unit, units are estimated to yield 1.5% p.a. gross. Distribution on income units is made on 15th June and 15th December each year. The offer price includes an initial charge of 5% out of which the Managers will pay commission to qualified intermediaries (net of applicable VAT) which is deducted from the gross income of the Trust. The Trust Deed permits the Managers to increase this to a maximum of 1% plus VAT subject to giving unit holders three months' written notice. The daily price and yield appear in most leading newspapers. Offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland. Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. Managers: Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Reg in Edinburgh 46694), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Members of the Unit Trust Association.

Arbuthnot Securities Limited, 37 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BV or phone 01-236 5281.
If you wish to invest £1,000 (min £500) in Arbuthnot Smaller Companies Fund at the price ruling on receipt, and enclose a cheque payable to Arbuthnot Securities Limited.

☐ Tick box for reinvestment of income.
Please send me details of: ☐ Monthly Savings Plan ☐ Arbuthnot's range of Unit Trusts

Surname(s) Mr/Ms/Miss _____

For name(s) _____

Address(es) _____

Signature(s) _____

(Joint applicants all must sign)

Date _____

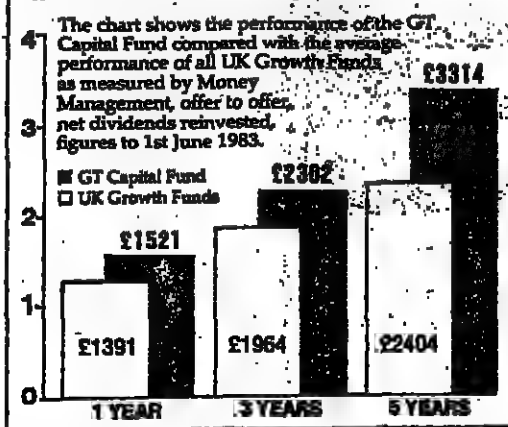
ARBUTHNOT
The Unit Trust People

Now go for growth
in The New Britain
with GT Capital

The return of a Conservative Government demonstrates a national commitment to policies of low inflation and sound finance. GT Management believes this has crucial implications for the London Stock Market and that over the longer term, interest rates will fall further. Sterling will be a respected currency, the economy will continue to recover and the valuation of Ordinary Shares will rise.

GT Capital Fund

Performance £1,000 INVESTED



The best way to share in the new era of prosperity is through GT's Capital Fund, which now invests solely in British Shares. Not only has it performed 2½ times better than the Financial Times Index since GT took over management in 1970 but the chart shows that it has consistently beaten the

average of other unit trusts in its sector. This reliable performance has been achieved by GT's investment strategy of concentration on proven high quality growth companies allied to the flexibility

of moving into cash whenever market conditions make this appropriate.

General Information Trustees: Lloyd's Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS. The trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and qualifies as a "widely managed" investment under the Trustee Investment Act, 1961. The offer price of units on 7th June 1983 was 229.5p and the net asset value was 17.7%. Applications will be acknowledged and unit certificates will be issued within 30 days. Subsequently units can be purchased or sold back daily. Repayment is made within 14 days of our receipt of renounced certificates. At the current offer price of £2.10 per income unit, 65.1p per accumulation unit, units are estimated to yield 1.5% p.a. gross. Distribution on income units is made on 15th June and 15th December each year. The offer price includes an initial charge of 5% out of which the Managers will pay commission to qualified intermediaries (net of applicable VAT) which is deducted from the gross income of the Trust. The Trust Deed permits the Managers to increase this to a maximum of 1% plus VAT subject to giving unit holders three months' written notice. The daily price and yield appear in most leading newspapers. Offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland. Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. Managers: Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Reg in Edinburgh 46694), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Members of the Unit Trust Association.

GT CAPITAL FUND

I/We wish to invest the sum of £_____ (minimum £500) in units of GT CAPITAL FUND at the price ruling on the day you receive this application. Cheques should be made payable to GT Unit Managers Ltd.

If you normally use an agent please pass this application to him or complete the details in the box.

I/We enclose a cheque for the amount to be invested.

An account cannot be opened in the name of a minor but applications can be made by an adult and the account designated, i.e. 'A', 'B' or with the minor's initials.

Tick box if dividends are to be reinvested ☐

Signature _____

(In the case of joint applications all must sign and provide names and addresses on a separate sheet.)

Full Name(s) _____

Address _____

AGENTS NAME & ADDRESS _____

THE GT GROUP

AUSTRALIA
IS A GOLDMINE FOR THE
BRITISH INVESTOR.

Now hold on a minute, we hear you say. Hasn't Australia been suffering from a world-wide recession? Aren't imports running at a much higher level than exports because of low commodity prices and falling demand? Didn't a severe drought hit agricultural production last year? True, all true. But behind the clouds we can detect a silver lining.

Indications are that investors need have few worries about the new Government.

In our view now that the election is over speculation who were forcing Australian share prices down before the election will disappear and the new Labour Government's main aim will be to restore confidence both at home and with the foreign investor.

More important, the international economic background is now favourable and minerals will reappear on many shopping lists. And not just to meet current demand.

Many industries will be keen to build up stocks which have been allowed to run down during the recent hard times. The supplier they will frequently turn to is Australia.

AUSTRALIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

Australia has huge reserves of iron ore, bauxite, uranium, mineral sands, nickel, lead, copper and diamonds, not to mention precious metals.

Already a net energy exporter, Australia's position should further improve as Japan and the developing countries of South-East Asia continue to prosper.

Australia is also their obvious source of raw materials.

Indeed, we expect that demand for Australian natural resources will continue to rise until the end of the century.

It is only fair to point out that many Australian companies are relatively small. Individually, they can suffer if projects fail,

as can the private investor. To reduce risk, we have cast our net wide, selecting only the most promising Australian shares.

In the course of our investigations, our management team visits Australia to inspect mines and talk to geologists as well as decision makers in local companies.

What could be a risky venture in less capable hands can be an attractive market for the knowledgeable investor.

WHAT THE F.T. SAID.

In November last year the F.T. reported: "Australia has almost unlimited potential - its vast mineral and energy wealth being complemented by relative political stability and fiercely-defended democratic values."

An assertion which adds weight to our belief that now is the time to invest in Barclays Unicorn Australia Trust which aims for long term capital growth by investing mainly in a spread of Australian companies.

You should remember, though, that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. But since last year's market low on 8th July, our Trust has been the best performing specialist Australian unit trust, the offer price having increased by 40.8% to 8th June 1983, and over a six year period by 76.2% compared with a rise of 66.0% by the Australian All Ordinary Index.*

We urge you to post the coupon without delay.

PRICES AND YIELDS.

The offer price of units, which can change daily, was 95.3p on 8th June 1983 while the current estimated annual gross yield was 1.28%. Income is paid on 1st August and 1st February.

For investments made prior to 3rd December 1983, the first distribution will be on 1st February 1984.

*Adjusted for currency movements.

BARCLAYS UNICORN AUSTRALIA TRUST

You can invest in Barclays Unicorn Australia Trust with a lump sum of £750 or more. An initial charge of 5% is made when units are issued. There is an annual charge of 1% of the trust's value, plus VAT which is deducted from the Trust's income.

The Barclays Unicorn Limited, 252 Broadford Road, London, E2 8JH.

You can sell back units on any business day at the bid price ruling when your instructions arrive. Payment will normally be made within seven working days of receipt of the renounced certificate. The prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times and other national newspapers.

SURNAME (Mr, Mrs or Miss) _____ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)
FORENAMES (in full) _____
ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

I/We wish to invest (minimum £750) £_____ in units of Barclays Unicorn Australia Trust (Income Units) and enclose a cheque for this amount. (If you wish to purchase these units through your Barclays account, please fill in your Barclays number here.) _____

I/We understand that units will be bought for me/us at the offer price ruling on the day of receipt of this application. (A contract note showing the number of units purchased will be sent to you. Certificates will be posted within six weeks. In the case of joint applications all must sign. Renunciation is paid to qualified intermediaries; rates are available on request. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.)

SIGNED _____ DATE _____
Regular Savings _____
Please send me details of regular investment with life assurance and tax relief.

BARCLAYS UNICORN
MEMBER OF THE UNIT TRUST ASSOCIATION

Managers: Barclays Unicorn Limited, Registered Office: 24 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH. Registered in England No. 349471. Ultimate holding company: Barclays Bank PLC. Trustee: Royal Exchange Assurance.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
unless otherwise stated

Grade	Price
High grade copper	1084.00
Three months	1104.00
Standard cash copper	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper futures: 22,500 contracts
Zinc futures: 1,500 contracts
Aluminium futures: 1,500 contracts
Lead futures: 1,500 contracts
Nickel futures: 1,500 contractsLONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in L.S. per tonne
Coffee, Arabica, per 100 lbs
Wheat in U.K. per tonne

Grade	Price
High grade copper	1084.00
Three months	1104.00
Standard cash copper	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
Three months	1104.00
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COFFEE
Arabica, per 100 lbs
Robusta, per 100 lbs
Wheat in U.K. per tonneCOCOA
Cocoa beans, per 100 lbs
Cocoa butter, per 100 lbs
Wheat in U.K. per tonneSUGAR
Raw sugar, per 100 lbs
Refined sugar, per 100 lbs
Wheat in U.K. per tonneWHEAT
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Hongkong 'ready for financial futures market'

Hongkong (Reuters) - The Hongkong Government would welcome the establishment of a financial futures market, the Securities and Commodities Commission has said in a joint statement.

The Government proposes the market should open with a Eurodollar contract but says the Eurodollar is not a market for its creation must come from potential users.

It has called on interested parties to submit detailed proposals for the development and management of such a market which would be Government regulated.

The Government's role would be to ensure the recognition of the operating authority as the market for financial futures, check members are properly registered, and approve its rules, regulations and initial instruments.

The Government is not recommending the inclusion of Hongkong dollar and interest rate contracts at the launch of the market, although it would not rule out their introduction later, the statement said.

The Hongkong Commodity Exchange put forward informal proposals for a financial futures market last year.

A Government spokesman noted that when the question of a financial futures exchange arose, the Hongkong property market was weak, the local currency was declining and the commodity exchange itself had regulatory problems.

Trust vote rejects unitization

By Victor Felstead

A unitization plan for the London-based British Industries and General Investment Trust was rejected at the group's extraordinary meeting yesterday despite an ordinary resolution proposed by the London and Manchester Group being successful. The subsequent special resolution on the same proposal failed.

The voting on the ordinary resolution was 138,923 (70 per cent) for the plan and 59,397 (30 per cent) against.

The trust's board, which has been advised by Samuel Montagu, is against unitization and will not be proceeding with it.

Under the board's alternative proposal, shareholders are invited to vote on a resolution no later than the end of 1986 - to liquidate the trust.

The trust's board is against unitization on the grounds that it is expensive to implement, reduces the asset backing and destroys many investment opportunities. It believes the alternative avoids many of the costs and penalties of unitization.

Spring Grove: Following a hefty drop in profits in the half-year to April 1, 1983, Spring Grove, which is based at Henley-on-Thames, is not paying an interim dividend compared with 1.5p last time.

In spite of turnover expanding from £11.5m to £15.34m, operating profits slumped from £1.58m to £288,000. With interest more than doubled, from £291,000 to £769,000, pretax profits have tumbled from £1.28m to just £59,000.

The main reason for the sharp fall was a substantial loss in the hire business of St. George's Group, which was acquired in July, 1982. Although loss for the half-year is down from £225,000 to £16,000, extraordinary items of £711,000 are deducted - compared with

Creditors' accord boosts Braniff

Fort Worth (AP) - Dow Jones Private secured creditors

and unsecured creditors of Braniff Airways have reached an accord under proposals by Hyatt Corporation which could lead to the airline flying again by October.

The agreement followed 13 hours of negotiations by the creditors in the chambers of Judge John Flowers, of US Bankruptcy Court in Fort Worth, Texas.

After the creditors' accord was reached, the judge granted Braniff a 30-day extension to July 20 of the deadline for it to propose a plan of reorganization that would incorporate Hyatt's \$70m bid to get Braniff flying again.

The extension was granted despite objection by representatives of Braniff's bondholders who took part in negotiations on the Hyatt plan but refused to endorse it.

Judge Flowers said he had granted Braniff's request for an extension because the accord between the private secured creditors consisting of bank and insurance company lenders and the unsecured creditors provided "groundwork for an agreement between a majority of the committees" of creditors

negotiating under the plan. The judge added that the extension would allow those opposing the Hyatt plan to express their opinions.

Wyatt has offered to inject \$20m in cash and up to \$50m in loans into Braniff in return for 80 per cent of the stock of the reorganized airline and certain tax credits. Braniff is scheduled to start operations by October 1 under the Wyatt plan.

An executive for Wyatt said the accord "is a good start" to get Braniff flying again but that "a lot of hurdles" still remained. Among those hurdles will be votes on the Wyatt plan by some 80,000 individual Braniff creditors including its stockholders and employees and approval by the bankruptcy court.

Mr Howard Putnam, Braniff chairman, said the accord provided a "good opportunity" to get Braniff flying again.

However, an attorney for Braniff's bondholders said: "I think it would be very difficult to get Braniff flying again without the bondholders' support" the bondholders hold about \$100m of Braniff's \$467m of secured debt and \$1bn total debt.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

1982 - meaning that there is an attributable loss this year of £268,000. Last time, there was an attributable profit of £257,000.

However, the board looks forward to improved operating profitability in the second half-year.

P. Parlo
Year to 21.12.82
Pretax profit, £247,000 (£147,000 loss)
Turnover, £29,51m (£27.02m).

Regional Properties
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £2.4m (£1.9m).
Stated earnings (fully diluted), 6.84p (4.83p).
Net dividend, 3.0p (2.5p).

Greenfields Leisure
Half-year to 30.4.83.
Pretax profit, £54,000 (£50,000).
Stated earnings, (loss), 0.18p (loss, 0.05p).
Turnover, £8.53m (£10.32m).
Net interim dividend, 0.25p (0.25p).

Elson & Robins
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £419,000 (£178,000 loss).
Stated earnings, 3.41p (loss, 2.17 p).
Turnover, £8.37m (£8.18m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Tomkins
Half-year to 2.4.83.
Pretax profit, £432,000 (£217,000).
Turnover, £7.08m (£6.5m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

A HIGH MONTHLY INCOME

- * 9.52% or a fixed amount of your choice paid monthly without deduction of tax
- * Your own cheque book for instant access
- * No penalties for withdrawing money
- * No bank charges
- * Minimum deposit £5,000

For full details of the High Interest Bank Account with Robert Fleming, Bankers please phone Save & Prosper on 0708-66966 or complete and return the coupon.

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited accepts deposits as principal and Save & Prosper Group Limited collects deposits as its agents.

† Gross annual interest earned assuming monthly withdrawal of interest, and that the interest rate remains at the daily rate at 8th June 1983. The equivalent annual rate is 9.52% if interest is not withdrawn monthly. The daily rate varies with market conditions.

HIGH INTEREST BANK ACCOUNT

with ROBERT FLEMING, BANKERS

The Save & Prosper Group, Administration Centre, Hexagon House, 28 Western Road, Ramford RM1 3LB.

Please send me full details of High Interest Bank Account.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

SAVE & PROSPER GROUP

STOP PAYING TAX on your savings.

Lancashire & Yorkshire offers you a remarkable advantage exclusive to Friendly Society investors: A TOTALLY TAX FREE METHOD OF SAVING.

Half your money is invested in government securities. The rest is invested in high-performing equities through the Garmore British Trust.

Although past performance is no guarantee for the future, the managers' record is outstandingly successful. Over the last 4 years they have achieved total growth of 102%.

This investment combination is now

available FREE OF ALL TAXES. We also provide life cover of up to £2,000.

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Barclays Bank House, Burgess Street, Sheffield S1 2PT

Telephone: Sheffield (0114) 250077.

Please tell us how big savings can grow - TOTALLY FREE OF TAX

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Lancashire & Yorkshire Assurance Society

FUND MANAGERS

The Tax-Exempt Friendly Society

AN OFFER FROM M&G UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide the best way for most people to share in the rewards and risks of the stock market. They are run by full-time professionals and the risks are minimised by investing in a wide spread of shares, held by a Trustee.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

M&G (who founded unit trusts in Britain) are involved in the management of funds totalling some £1,500 million. The six Funds below may have particular appeal in the present investment climate.

AMERICAN RECOVERY FUND: A speculative Fund with the aim of capital growth over the long term, investing in US and Canadian shares which M&G consider undervalued in the stock market. Trustees: Lloyd Bank Plc. Distribution: 20th June and 20th December (next distribution for new investors 20th December 1983).

GLOBAL GROWTH FUND: The Fund invests in capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with foreign management, but a portion may be invested in the United Kingdom Market (UKM). Trustees: Lloyd Bank Plc. Distribution: 20th June and 20th December (next distribution for new investors 20th December 1983).

RECOVERY FUND: Aims for a yield at least 50% higher than that of the FT Actuaries All-Share Index. The Fund is suitable for investors seeking a high and steadily increasing income with prospects of capital growth in the long term. The fund was launched last year on an investment of £1,000 of the fund (1984) was £257. Trustees: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 20th June and 20th December (next distribution for new investors 20th January 1984).

JAPAN AND GENERAL FUND: Invests in a wide range of Japanese securities, embracing aspects of the economy, that will achieve long-term capital growth, although its performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyd Bank Plc. Distribution: 20th June and 20th December (next distribution for new investors 20th December 1983).

RECOVERY FUND: Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "speculative" policy which has proved outstandingly successful in the past. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustees: Barclays Bank Plc. Distribution: 20th June and 20th December (next distribution for new investors 20th August 1983).

GLOBAL AND GENERAL FUND: A new Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyd Bank Plc. Distribution: 20th February and 20th August, starting on 20th February 1984.

MEAN TIME TABLE BEFORE INVESTING

Launch date and price equivalent

Price of Accum. units at 30th June '83 and estimated current gross yield

% rise in Fund after price since launch

% rise in FT Ordinary Index over same period*

Price of Accum. units at 30th June '83 and estimated current gross yield

% rise in Fund after price since launch

% rise in FT Ordinary Index over same period*

Price of Accum. units at 30th June '83 and estimated current gross yield

% rise in Fund after price since launch

% rise in FT Ordinary Index over same period*

Price of Accum. units at 30th June '83 and estimated current gross yield

% rise in Fund after price since launch

% rise in FT Ordinary Index over same period*

Price of Accum. units at 30th June '83 and estimated current gross yield

% rise in Fund after price since launch

% rise in FT Ordinary Index over same period*

Price of Accum. units at 30th June '83 and estimated current gross yield

% rise in Fund after price since launch

LIKE TO HAVE DOUBLED YOUR MONEY OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS? GRE'S top-performing funds did.

- * Professional investment for capital growth
- * Cash in at any time - or enjoy a regular income
- * No personal liability for basic rate income tax or capital gains tax on your profits
- * Life assurance cover on your investment

Now you can invest £1,000 or more in the GRELLA Equity Fund and profit from expert investment management of a closely monitored spread of UK equities selected from the most attractive sectors of the market.

Emphasis is on well-managed companies with above average prospects for growth. The objective is to achieve steady growth in unit values over a medium to long term through capital growth and reinvested income, balanced by the security of sound investment. Whilst the performance illustrations in this advertisement show how successful these objectives have been, the future rate of growth of units cannot be forecast or guaranteed. Unit prices may go down as well as up, but over the medium to long term, growth can reasonably be expected.

The beauty of GRE's Investment Bond is that your money is managed by GRE's investment team, and is spread across a wider selection of stocks and shares than an individual investor could normally manage. And when you compare the results with other forms of investment, you'll see how much better off you would have been with GRE over the last four years. (See the illustrations on the right).

How the Bond works

You can invest £1,000 or more in a GRE Investment Bond simply by completing the application below and posting it, along with your cheque, to GRE Linked Life Assurance Limited. The GRE Investment Bond is divided into Accumulation Units, the value of each unit being related to the value of net assets within the fund.

An amount of 102% of your payment, less £50, is allocated to Accumulation Units in the GRE Investment Bond. So the larger the amount you invest the more the allocation.

Investment £1,000 £2,500 £5,000
Amount allocated to units £970 £2,500 £5,050

The number of units allocated depends upon the offer price at the time we receive your application and cheque.

What are the current charges?

The offer price of the Accumulation Units includes a once only 5% initial charge. A management charge of just 1% of the asset value of the fund is made annually. These charges may be varied.

All the expenses of dealing in and maintaining and valuing the assets are borne by the fund. There are no other charges connected with the investment or encashment of the Bond.

Cashing your Bond

You may cash your Bond at any time at the full bid price. Normally, payment will be made on request, but the right is reserved to defer payment for up to one month in exceptional circumstances.

You can withdraw cash regularly

You may withdraw up to 5% per annum of your initial investment for up to 20 years, completely free of all forms of taxation at the time, including higher rate tax. Your cash withdrawal may be made monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually, providing each withdrawal is £50 or more.

On each withdrawal, the number of units allocated to your Bond is reduced. Whether the value of your Bond reduces over time will depend on whether the value of units grows at a rate sufficient to cover your regular withdrawals.

A tax efficient investment

There is no personal liability to basic rate income tax or capital gains tax on any profit you have made when you cash in your Bond. There may, however, be some liability to higher rate tax (including Investment Income surcharge) being taken account of all payments received under the Bond. By arranging for the Bond to be cashed in at a time when income has been reduced, as on retirement, it is often possible to reduce or even eliminate such a liability. The tax position is clearly described in our Investment Bond brochure which is available free on request (please

contact Mike Sawkill on Lytham St. Anne's (0253) 738151 during normal office hours or write using the FREEPOST address below). Information about tax is based on our current understanding of law and practice.

Watch your investment performance

Two prices are quoted for Accumulation Units: the offer price at which units are allocated and the bid price at which units may be realised. You can check your unit prices daily in the press.

Built-in life assurance

The Bond is technically a single premium whole life policy and at least the full amount of your single premium is guaranteed to be returned should you die while the Bond is in force. The benefit payable on death is the greater of the bid value of the units at the date of death, and the single premium. (If you have made any cash withdrawals, the single premium is reduced by these amounts.)

This benefit is available without medical evidence.

Apply today for your Investment Bond

Please complete the application below and post it, together with your cheque (made payable to 'GRE' Linked Life Assurance Limited) to: GRE Linked Life Assurance Limited, L.F.G.D., FREEPOST, Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire FY8 4BR.

Units will be reserved for you on the day your cheque and completed application are received. You will receive immediate notification of the completion of your investment.

A WORD ABOUT GRE

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Election shares hesitate

ACCOUNT DAY Dealings began, June 8. Dealings and, June 17 Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27

The stock market gave a cautious thumbs-up to the Conservative election victory yesterday as share prices recovered from a hesitant start to close marginally higher on the day.

Jobbers appeared reluctant to make a market first thing and, as a result, prices opened easier as profit-taking developed among most blue chip companies.

But the selling proved short-lived, despite the lack of a positive lead from the gilt and money markets. The FT Index ended the day 0.7 higher at 717.1, having been 4.7 off at the start. Dealers reported renewed US support after hours, as Wall Street celebrated the Tory win, with Glaxo recovering an early fall to close 40p higher at 895p. Fisons was 35p higher at 695p and Vickers 6p higher at 117p.

Beecham was also a strong market, dipping as low as 360p at one stage, before recovering to close at 365p, a net fall on the day of 3p.

Gilt also recovered from a shaky start, scoring gains of up to 2p in active trading, helped by hopes of lower interest rates in the not too distant future. As a

result of the market's buoyancy, the Bank of England too took the opportunity of releasing a further tranche of £800m of Treasury 9½ per cent 1988 in shorts. The stock closed 25p higher at £95½.

Shares of Rowntree Mackintosh did little in the run-up to the election. Rumours in the market suggest that the company is contemplating a £50m rights issue following the recent acquisition in the US of Tom's Foods, the snack food group, for £140m. The share price closed unchanged at 222p. Rowntree says its just speculative.

Fears of an imminent fundraising exercise by RTZ, the mining finance group, continued to depress the shares, which fell 30p to 532p. The market reckons a possible excursion into the bond market may be on the cards instead of a conventional rights issue. Big

companies like BOC Group (down 1p at 217p), ICI (up 2p at 480p) and MEPC (22p, unchanged) have all raised money in the bond market.

Those takeover stories at Tripartite refuse to lie down. Yesterday, the shares hit 240p before closing at 238p - a net gain of 6p on the day. Once again, RTZ has been tipped as the most likely contender, despite repeated denials. Distillers, also tipped as a likely bidder, closed unchanged at 237p.

Shares of Sir Joseph Causton were unchanged at 52p following the news that Lord Matthews's Fleet Holdings, owner of the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star* had recently bought 3.2 million shares at 55p, as a long-term investment from Smith St Aubyn.

This represents around 20 per cent of the equity. Only last year Smith St Aubyn, unchanged at 42p, announced crippling losses

of about £15m as a result of reading the gilt market wrong. The shares lost 75 per cent of their value overnight and the group was forced hastily to arrange a £2.7m rights issue to help it out.

Price of Wales Hotels

Shares of Bto Isolates, one of the USA's high-flyers, rallied from their recent weakness, closing 8p higher at 174 - a rise on the week of almost 50p. James Capel, brokers, will be playing host to the company and selected institutions on Thursday week.

showed a bit more enthusiasm for Taddade Investment's decision to buy a stake in the company. Taddade has agreed to buy 899,000 shares at 110p a share. This represents about 16.5 per cent of the issued capital. The shares closed 19p higher at a new high of 105p.

Nationwide Leisure, currently traded under Rule 163, makes

the transfer to the Unlisted Securities Market on Monday. The group, which established itself along the south coast, recently purchased the privately-owned Camping International Group, for £1.1m.

Among builders, Taylor Woodrow climbed 10p to 585p after the annual meeting at which shareholders were told that results for the current year were marginally ahead of last year. The order book stands at £827m, compared with £839m last time.

John Finlan also encountered support, rising 38p to 188p after the appointment to the board of Mr Stewart Jamieson, the driving force behind W. E. Norton, and his purchase of a near 15 per cent stake in W. E. Norton closed 5p higher at 33p, after its latest acquisition.

There were raised glasses at Macallan Glenlivet, 35p up at 555p, where rivals Highland Distillers have just bought a 6 per cent stake. Highland ended the day 2p lower at 105p.

Electricals encountered profit-taking, with Plessey losing 18p to 746p after its recent strong run on renewed US support.

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TENNIS: CHAMPIONS IN HARMONY WITH OFFICIALDOM

First strings in tune for Wimbledon Spaniard with a silken touch

By Stuart Jones

The two American giants continue to tune their racket strings for Wimbledon. Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe reached the semi-finals of the Stella Artois tournament at Queen's Club yesterday with victories of accustomed ease and, as the seedings suggest, they will probably complete their preparations by qualifying to meet in the final tomorrow.

Connors, the top seed, enthralled an appreciative and smiling audience of 3,500 spectators for little more than an hour as he grunted his way to victory over Steve Denton, another American, 6-2, 6-4. His strokeplay, and the ferocity of his determination, was as unmistakable as the roar of an avalanche.

The match on court No7 presented a marked contrast. On the centre court there was laughter on the other side of the bushy green hedge there were rows.

Kevin Curran, the sixth seed, and Denton's doubles partner, was a set up against the Australian teenager, Patrick Cash, before he let himself down. In the sixth game of the second set, nothing went right. Foot faults, double faults, late and unfavourable decisions.

Curran's patience snapped. A soft but deliberate lob that struck the offending lineswoman rightly earned him a warning. Audible obscenities aimed at the umpire then cost him a point. The South African, seemingly carrying the unbearable weight of the authorities on his shoulders, went on to drop a set for the first time in the tournament.

But Cash, the conqueror of the fourth seed, Vitas Gerulaitis, and also warned about his behaviour, continued to lose his footing ("what is wrong with these shoes?" he boomed) and Curran regained his poise and a place in the semi-finals, by 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. John Alexander, a



Connors: stretching a point against Denton at Queen's.

former Australian No. 1, said that if the top players were treated as strictly, few of their matches would ever be completed.

Brian Gottfried will wish that his contest against McEnroe had never started. In 21 minutes, he was only seven points, and, in spite of his usual tireless efforts, 32 minutes later he had gone down 6-0, 6-1.

McEnroe took the game to wondrous heights. During a performance of such perfect control, both of racket and temper, even he felt it would be churlish to complain.

QUARTER-FINALS: J. Connors (US) b. S. Denton (US) 6-2, 6-4; J. McEnroe (US) b. P. Cash (Aus) 6-0, 6-1.

DAVIS CUP: Second round: McEnroe beat Denton 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

Now Miss White must cope without her coach

By Richard Easton

Zina Garrison meets the untested Alycia Moulton, her former doubles partner in the United States. Maureen Connolly Cup team, in the semi-final - but only after the second set had her second hand match in two days. She trailed 1-4 in the final set to Sharon Walsh, another American, before winning 6-7, 6-3, 6-4 in a match marked by the arguments over line decisions.

Miss Garrison, who was a strange-looking new service action as though lining up for a square dance, nevertheless, seems to be increasingly effective with it, serving three aces to finish the second set.

QUARTER-FINALS: A. Moulton (US) b. M. Connolly (US) 6-7, 6-3, 6-4; S. Walsh (US) b. Z. Garrison (US) 1-4, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

DAVIS CUP: Second round: Moulton beat Garrison 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Spaniard with a silken touch

By John Hennessey Golf Correspondent

In the mood of the moment, Marta Figueras-Dotti, of Spain, achieved a landslide victory in the United States' insurance tournament at Worthing Hill, Barn yesterday. She had a final round of 73, for a total of 217, two under par, to beat Beverly Hills (72 yesterday) by five strokes and, Raul Haza, a South African, three days professional handicap (73), and Merodith Marshall (73), by seven.

Sprinkle a little sand and it would have conjured up a picture of a bullfight as Miss Figueras-Dotti destroyed her playing partner, Dale Reid, under a blazing sun. Miss Reid had his second overnight strokes behind, but she was no match for the Spaniard that day on fast greens that punished her subject short game.

Miss Figueras-Dotti chipped in from 12 yards for an eagle three at the second to widen the gap to five strokes and thereafter Miss Reid faded completely from the scene. Miss Figueras-Dotti, on the other hand, holed two long punts with a silken touch for birdies and was virtually out of sight at the turn, where she stood on the edge of the field.

She let a shot slip away here and there coming home, but her concentration, she said later, impaired by growing tiredness. But it was of course that the lack of a serious challenge destroyed her appetite.

The battle, then, was for second place. Miss Hulse, carrying her own level, was an independent, played a superb round away from the glare of attention attached to the overnight leaders. Apart from three punts "from nowhere" from the clubhouse, she played only one putt stroke, a hooked five from at the 17th.

Miss Hulse is an astute worker on the practice ground and a deep thinker on the mechanics of the golf swing. She attributed her success yesterday to a minor change of grip, a rolling of the left thumb marginally to the right to counter a tendency to cut the ball.

LEADERBOARD: 1. M. Figueras-Dotti (Spa) 73, 217; 2. B. Hills (US) 72, 222; 3. R. Haza (SA) 73, 227; 4. M. Marshall (US) 73, 232; 5. D. Reid (US) 74, 237; 6. S. Walsh (US) 75, 242; 7. Z. Garrison (US) 76, 247; 8. M. Connolly (US) 77, 252; 9. P. Cash (US) 78, 257; 10. K. Curran (US) 79, 262.

DAVIS CUP: Second round: Moulton beat Garrison 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

DAVIS CUP: Second round: Moulton beat Garrison 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

GOLF: PROFITABLE DAY FOR THE LATIN VISITOR

Fernandez emerges from the shadows to take lead

By Mitchell Platt

The mild mannered Vicente Fernandez, of Argentina, habitually wears a broad and innocent smile. It seemed a cruel injustice when he was compelled to return to his Buenos Aires home last year and miss 11 of Europe's leading events because of the Falklands conflict.

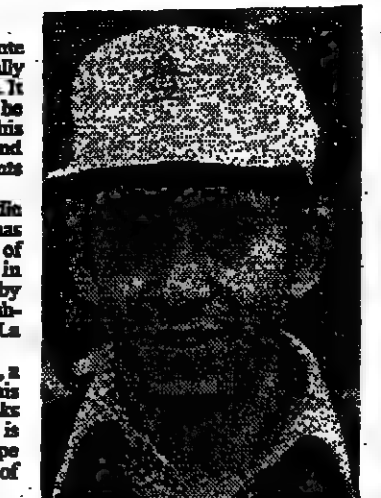
Fernandez returned in the middle of last August since when he has largely remained in the shadows of the circuit, but he changed all that in the Jersey open yesterday by gathering 10 birdies in an astonishing second round of 62 on the La Moye course.

With a halfway aggregate of 131, a marvellous performance on a 6,647 yard course which overlooks the English Channel, Fernandez is in sight of his first success in Europe since the PGA championship of 1979.

Everyone was delighted for him, including his playing partner, Sandy Lyle, who scored a 66 himself on one of those clear, still days that Jersey tourism, who promote this tournament, like to boast about. The 12-year putt which Fernandez holed across the first green for a two, was by far the longest in a round in which he struck the ball quite accurately with consistency and precision.

It was also the first of two and since he made the other three with punts of about eight feet that alone is abundant evidence of his solid striking. Out in 32, four under par, he collected his other six birdies to come back in 30. At the tenth he hit a nine iron to four inches; he then had three birdies in a row from the 12th, with punts ranging from eight to fifteen feet and another from five feet at the 16th.

He finished the round by using a wedge to land the ball six feet from the hole at the 18th and when he made the putt it meant that he had lowered the course record by three strokes.



Fernandez: Hope renewed

His hope was renewed by a solid striking. Out in 32, four under par, he collected his other six birdies to come back in 30. At the tenth he hit a nine iron to four inches; he then had three birdies in a row from the 12th, with punts ranging from eight to fifteen feet and another from five feet at the 16th.

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He finished the round by using a wedge to land the ball six feet from the hole at the 18th and when he made the putt it meant that he had lowered the course record by three strokes.

stroke. In his life Fernandez has overcome numerous handicaps, including a congenital limp, but the only obstacle on the horizon now is his own complacency.

Fernandez goes into the second half of the tournament with a six-stroke lead but with the knowledge that his closest pursuer is the determined defending champion, Bernard Gallacher. Five birdies in a 68 took Gallacher into second spot on his own, one stroke ahead of Lyle, the closest round leader, Michael King (72). Gallacher, who was runner-up in the Silk Cut Masters last weekend is playing with renewed confidence and a three-iron to six feet at his last hole provided a clear indication of how he is attacking the pins at the moment.

LEADERBOARD: 1. V. Fernandez (Arg) 62, 131; 2. B. Gallacher (Wls) 63, 132; 3. M. King (Wls) 64, 133; 4. S. Lyle (Wls) 65, 134; 5. P. Way (Wls) 66, 135; 6. M. Marshall (US) 73, 232; 7. D. Reid (US) 74, 237; 8. Z. Garrison (US) 76, 247; 9. M. Connolly (US) 77, 252; 10. K. Curran (US) 79, 262.

DAVIS CUP: Second round: Moulton beat Garrison 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

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BOXING

Fly must wait for winged Wallace



Keith Wallace has had to call off his attempt at the vacant European flyweight title next week after tearing a ligament in his leg, his manager, Frank Warren, said yesterday. The Liverpool-born Commonwealth champion (above) goes into hospital on Monday for an operation, four days before he was due to fight Antoine Montero in La Roche.

The European light-welterweight champion, Patrizio Oliva, of Italy, fractured a thumb during training and his manager has demanded postponement of his title defence against the Spanish challenger, Antonio Guinardo. The fight was scheduled at Ottaviano, near Naples, for June 19.

Oliva featured his left thumb while trading punches with his Venezuelan sparring-partner, Rene Nelson, in a local gymnasium. Doctors said that he should recover in 20 days.

A Jumbo to crash at Dunes

New York (Reuters) - Tim Witherspoon of Philadelphia, who lost a split decision to the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes, on May 20, will meet Floyd "Jumbo" Cummings in a 10-round fight at the Dunes hotel and country club in Las Vegas on Saturday, July 16. The bout will be held on a card featuring a 12-round championship between Wilfredo Benitez of Puerto Rico and Mustafa Hamsho of New York. The winner of that bout has been promised a title fight with the undisputed middleweight champion, Marvin Hater.

Witherspoon has a record of 15 wins (with 11 knockouts) and one defeat. Cummings has 15 wins (with 11 knockouts) and three defeats. One of his defeats was a 15-round decision to the then World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight champion, Mike Weaver, in December 1981.

ROWING

Cambridge May races

The bumps in the Cambridge May races yesterday were as follows: DIVISION 1: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 2: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 3: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 4: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 5: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 6: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 7: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 8: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 9: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 10: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 11: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 12: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 13: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 14: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 15: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 16: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 17: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 18: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 19: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 20: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 21: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 22: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 23: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 24: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 25: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 26: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 27: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 28: Cambridge b. 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Epsom; DIVISION 234: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 235: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 236: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 237: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 238: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 239: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 240: Cambridge b. Epsom; DIVISION 241:

merges from
to take lead

The setting looks right for Autumn Sunset

Autumn Sunset is a confident leader to repeat Alphonse's 733 victory for Michael Stoute the William Hill Trophy at 137 and this afternoon. The 2-year-old colt first hit the headlines when winning the 1982 Cup at Goodwood and the 1983 Gold Cup at Sandown with Alphonse and the Cashmere. And judged by the style in which he beat Alphonse at Sandown, Autumn Sunset could be an equally well-matched horse.

Previously the 3-year-old had made a weather of making a maiden race at Thirsk and is weighted in accordance with that form, but his Sandown effort was far more impressive and in addition Autumn Sunset will be well fitted by this afternoon's faster going.

There are other improving 3-year-olds in the field. Bold is regarded as the main danger, after beating Conard Hill in lengths in a maiden race at Craven meeting. Gavin, a 2-year-old, was certainly no disgrace when runner-up to Schuss in the Cecil Frail Handicap. After all, his conqueror was strongly fancied for

Mysterieuse Etoile is favoured

It may be worth taking a chance with Mysterieuse Etoile in tomorrow's Prix du Diane Hermes (French Oaks) at Chantilly. The filly was a well-beaten 7th to Smuggly in the Prix du Diane Hermes, but was later found to be suffering from a throat and intestine infection. Smuggly is sure to be ground at the finish and others like in the French classic are Essaline, Air Distincte, the Italian-viet, Right Bank, and Herve Corve.

Mysterieuse Etoile opened her account this season by taking the Prix de la Grotte under a Step, L'Attractive, Chamisano and Maxima. But the daughter of Northern Dancer could not repeat the late flourish of L'Attractive in the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches and finally went under by half a length. Two other things which will be in favour of Mysterieuse Etoile in the Diane will be the almost certain good ground and the ten and a half distance.

Willy Carson will be on board the 11-year-old filly, trained by Dick Hern, was a pretty useful performer last season when with Francois Boutin.

THE PRIZE OF DIANE HERMES (Group 1) 3-Y-O FILLIES 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2

FOOTBALL

Robson fights off complacency with new caps

Sydney (Reuters). — Bobby Robson, the England manager, has included four new caps in the side to meet Australia at the Sydney cricket ground tomorrow.

Danny Thomas, the Coventry full-back, midfielder Mark Barham and Steve Williams, and forward John Gregory will make their international debuts. Robson led the squad in an hour-long training period at an athletics field near the cricket ground yesterday before making an inspection of the pitch.

He said, "It is very poor in the middle, but excellent on the wings and in the goal areas. But in the middle, it's like a dried up river bed." The Australians trained on the ground yesterday, but Frank Ark, the coach, kept his players away from the wicket.

But Robson had no qualms about letting his players test the wicket, saying they were "not going to be the Australians looking on. He named his team immediately afterwards.

Robson wants his England team to move the ball wide at all times, possible tomorrow. "We have spent a great deal of time concentrating on crosses," he said. And he added that England were taking the match seriously. "It is my number one priority to prevent any complacency, and I think the inclusion of four new caps will help. These lads will be out to impress and will keep the other on their toes as well."

But Ark believes Australia can pull off a surprise win. He said, "Bobby Robson says there is a six-point difference in the teams. But we will see." Australian midfielder player Peter Katkous said "We aren't fool enough to take them lightly. After

Barham: tour reward

all, those guys make their living out of playing soccer."

ENGLAND TEAM: P. Shilton, D. Thomas, S. Williams, R. O'Shea, T. Fletcher, M. Barham, J. Gregory, I. Bisset, T. Bruce, G. Cowie.

Captain Jones

Joey Jones captains Wales for the first time in tomorrow's match against Brazil in Cardiff. The Chelsea full-back takes over from Arsenal's Peter Nicholas, one of seven regulars unavailable for selection.

Wales's South Wales captain, Jones, is a 26-year-old defender who has played for Arsenal, Chelsea, and Tottenham. He has scored 10 goals in 100 appearances for Wales.

Neill gets Nicholas

By a Staff Reporter

After several years' being upstaged in the transfer market by Tottenham Hotspur, Arsenal have apparently surprised their north London neighbours and several other illustrious clubs by signing Charlie Nicholas, the talented 21-year-old Celtic forward.

Although Nicholas will not put his signature to a contract until after Arsenal return from a summer tour of Indonesia, he is believed to have agreed to the move. Until recently it seemed that Nicholas was determined to join Manchester United, but after a visit to Highbury this week he said that he was greatly impressed.

The fee is expected to be about £550,000, but the decisive factor was almost certainly the personal terms offered to Nicholas. Despite a recent quiet match against England, he has shown enormous potential at Celtic, where he has scored more than 50 goals this season.

Nicholas announced that he had agreed to join Arsenal while with the Scottish international team currently in Canada. He said he felt that Arsenal had good players and was capable of becoming a highly successful side. He added that though he had been impressed with the people at Liverpool, he was more impressed by the Arsenal management of Terry Neill and Don Howe.

Import ban in Italy

The Italian Football Federation have decided to ban the signing of imported players in a move designed to protect the shaky finances of several League clubs.

Foreigners playing in Italy and those signings which have been agreed since the end of last season, will still be allowed to play in the country. But the federation will refuse to register new players whose contracts with Italian clubs have not yet been finalised.

The expected decision will have a worldwide effect. England's international forward, Gordon Cowie, was in the throes of joining Napoli from Aston Villa, while the \$1 million transfer of Brazil's World Cup star Zico to Liverpool of Northern Italy is now in doubt.

The federation will approve contracts signed with new players provided they are registered by Monday. Therefore, the ban has been reduced by three weeks, the time normally allowed to club managers to recruit foreign talent during the close season.

Foreign players registered last season will still be allowed to transfer to new clubs, but their earnings for the coming season should not rise by more than 20 per cent.

Federico Sordello, the federation chairman, said: "This is a drastic decision. But we have considered the problems of the clubs and have done what we felt necessary. We have to think of the life of the game, not just the interests of four or five big clubs." Italian federation rules permit each club to employ two foreign players. The original deadline for new signings was June 30.

FIFA move on crowd violence

Mexico City (Reuters). — The International Football Federation (FIFA) officials are discussing the crowd violence that marred Thursday night's Mexico-Scotland world youth soccer cup game.

A FIFA official said the trouble, in which the Mexican goalkeeper was killed by a bottle, was worrying particularly at Mexico City, where the 1986 World Cup finals. "Changes will have to be made," the official said "for example there is no cover over the players' tunnel."

Scotland beat Mexico 1-0, knocking the hosts out of the 16-team tournament. As the outcome became clear, bottles and stones began to rain on to the pitch from the 85,000-crowd in the Aztec Stadium. The Mexicans were the main targets.

England and the Netherlands joined six other nations in the quarter-final round. Brazil beat the Soviet Union 2-1 in Guadalajara and the Dutch and Nigerians shared the points in a goalless match in Mexico City. Argentina beat Czechoslovakia 2-0 and China thrashed Austria 3-0 in the other matches.

ATHLETICS

Elliott to ensure that Coe gets moving

By Pat Bricker

Schottish Coe will have to run a lot faster than in his two previous outings this season on the track if he is to win against Peter Elliott over 800 metres in the Loughborough Students versus AAA match tomorrow. In the Yorkshire championship 1,500 metres a month ago, Elliott was a strong favourite, but in the mile against the Soviet Union last weekend, Coe won as he has often in times far from his best.

Elliott, on the other hand, is building a reputation as the fastest young 800 metres in the world, and the foundation is a first first lap. In winning the United Kingdom title in Edinburgh two weeks ago, Elliott repeated his feat in last year's AAA championship of leading from gun to tape. He was rewarded with a personal best of one minute 45.5 seconds, the fourth fastest in the world this year.

With Chris McGregor, Commonwealth Bronze medalist also in the event this should be the best middle distance race in Britain so far this season. Elliott has nothing to gain from restoring to tactics, which seem to be a mistake to expect Coe to get close to Elliott at the moment is a matter of time. If Elliott runs what has become his normal first lap of between 50-51 seconds, a very fast time for 800 metres will be in the offing.

Coe and Elliott last met in doors at the distance in the match against the United States when the world record holder won in a new world time of 1:44.91, with Elliott almost two seconds behind. It does not seem realistic to expect Coe to do a similar time tomorrow with Elliott trying to bridge the gap.

After his United Kingdom championship victory, Elliott talked rather wistfully about wanting to meet Coe before the world record holder moves up from the 800m to 1,500m in the 5,000m as he is widely



Elliott: building a reputation.

expected to do next season. Elliott may not win tomorrow, but he certainly does not lack the impetus to get close to Coe's world record in the years to come.

That is also Coe's opinion. He described Elliott's United Kingdom championship victory as "tremendous. He is running much faster than I am. In two years' time there is no reason why he should not be hanging on with a 5.2 second lap."

This 25th anniversary match is being sponsored by Dornier on a new synthetic track, and if Graham Williamson is anywhere near his ebullient best over Loughborough will have his best ever sub-4-minute mile.

Britain's two outstanding 400 metre talents, Phil Brown and Todd Bennett give a 200 metres taster of the times to come later this year.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS
On June 10th, at St. Mary's, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 20in. Head 13in. Feet 10in. All well.

MARRIAGES
On June 10th, at St. Mary's, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 20in. Head 13in. Feet 10in. All well.

DEATHS
On June 10th, at St. Mary's, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 20in. Head 13in. Feet 10in. All well.

IN MEMORIAM

MARTIN In loving memory of our dear son, Martin, who died on June 10th, 1983, at the age of 21. He was a loving and kind person, and we miss him very much. His mother, Mrs. J. H. Smith.

PAULINE In loving memory of our dear daughter, Pauline, who died on June 10th, 1983, at the age of 45. She was a loving and kind person, and we miss her very much. Her mother, Mrs. J. H. Smith.

THOMAS In loving memory of our dear son, Thomas, who died on June 10th, 1983, at the age of 30. He was a loving and kind person, and we miss him very much. His mother, Mrs. J. H. Smith.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LAST MINUTE BARGAINS

Albania, Greece, Italy, 17 June - 2 weeks. From £1,195. Includes flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals. Book now!

France, 18 June - 2 weeks. From £1,195. Includes flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals. Book now!

Spain, 19 June - 2 weeks. From £1,195. Includes flights, transfers, accommodation, and meals. Book now!

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BIRTHS

BARBER On June 10th, at St. Mary's, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 20in. Head 13in. Feet 10in. All well.

COLLEY On June 10th, at St. Mary's, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 20in. Head 13in. Feet 10in. All well.

CROFTON On June 10th, at St. Mary's, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 20in. Head 13in. Feet 10in. All well.

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Sunday

TV-am

BBC 1

y-am

Ken Russell: His view of The Planets can be seen in The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.30pm)

BBC 2	CHANNEL 4
<p>6.25 Open University (until 1.55).</p> <p>1.55 Sunday Grandstand. At 2.00, International Tennis (final of the Stella Artois Championship). Highlights can be seen on BBC 1 tonight 11.45; then, at 2.40, Cricket: The John Player League; at 2.55, Athletics (Loughborough University versus England School in the Dornie Challenge 1983, from Loughborough); at 4.40 International Football (Australia v England, in Sydney). <i>These times are for the first transmission of each sport only. There will be other transmissions throughout the afternoon.</i></p> <p>6.50 News Revisite, with sub-titles, and Jan Leeming.</p> <p>7.15 The World About Us: Beyond the Edge. The wildlife and plants to be found in the cills of the British isles. Places visited include St Kilda, East Anglia, Moher in Ireland, Wales and Cornwall. Narration by Barry Payne.</p> <p>8.05 News. And weather prospects.</p> <p>8.15 The Shock of the New: Robert Hughes' film series about modern art tonight studies the impact of Surrealism. There are interviews with Dalí, Marc Ernest and Man Ray, as well as archive footage of Miró and Magritte (r).</p> <p>9.15 100 Great Sporting Moments: The 1971 Wimbledon Quarter-final clash between Cliff Richey and Ken Rosewall.</p> <p>9.25 Stuart Burrows Sings: the Welsh tenor's guest tonight in the soprano Elizabeth Gale. With the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra and (at the piano) John Constable.</p> <p>10.10 To Serve Them All My Days: Part 10 of this 13-part adaptation of the RF Delderfield school story. The Board of governors are faced with a difficult decision about David (John Duttine) (r).</p> <p>11.00 Grand Prix: Highlights of the Canadian Grand Prix in the Formula One World Championship.</p> <p>11.30 The Winds of Winter: Dreams (1973) drama about an American couple (Joanne Woodward, Merlin Balmain) who take a trip to Europe to attempt to resolve the crisis in their marriage. With Sylvia Sidney. Director Gilbert Gaze. Ends at 1.00am.</p>	<p>2.00 Today's History: Historian J. P. Taylor discusses his work and convictions (including commitment to CND) with Juliet Gardiner, editor of History Today magazine.</p> <p>2.30 Crucible: Science in Society. An inquiry into genetic engineering and into the marketing of some of the products of biotechnology.</p> <p>3.30 Right to Reply: Midlands viewers get a chance to say what they think about Channel 4.</p> <p>4.25 Master Bridge: Sixth round of the international tournament involving (among others) O. Shari and Ralf Markus; 4.55 News.</p> <p>5.00 Union Works: Programme about trade unionism introduced by Gus Macdonald.</p> <p>5.30 Face the Press: with Anthony Howard. Roy Hattersley is interviewed by Geoffrey Brierley and Peter Riddell.</p> <p>6.00 Look Forward: Channel 4.</p> <p>6.15 History of the US Open Golf Championships: We follow story from the big event's inauspicious start in 1959 to present-day success story.</p> <p>7.15 Music in Times: Part nine of Derek Bailey's 16-part series about the history of music is devoted entirely to Beethoven. Alfred Brendel plays a movement from the "Moonlight" and there are extracts from a late quartet and from the Eroica, and the Pastoral symphonies.</p> <p>8.15 The Truth: The panellists are Denise Coffey, Libby Purves, Nigel Rice and Glyn Brandreth. With Graeme Garden.</p> <p>8.45 Wood and Walters: Fun and games from Victoria Wood and Julia Walters (r).</p> <p>9.15 Brideshead Revisited: Episode 9 (two more to go). After a night spent in Julia's cabin, half way across the Atlantic, Charles and Julia make plans to meet again in London. With Jeremy Irons, Diana Quick (r).</p> <p>10.20 Film: These three (1936) "Drama about two schoolteachers (Merle Oberon and Miriam Hopkins) whose lives and careers are destroyed by the malicious rumours spread by a young pupil (Bonita Granville). With Joel McCrea. Directed by William Wyler. Ends at 1.00am.</p>

Rádio 4

8.00 News.
You'll Concert Choices, record
reviews, Webster, Bratslavsky,
Turing, Szekelys. *The Szekelys*
work is the Symphony No 7? **11**
10.30 Music Weekday?
11.30
Philharmonic Orchestra, Royal
Chorus, Paul Tippet.
12.00
Interval Reading.
12.30
Garcia, Peter & Vaughan
Williams.
1.15
Gabriel Brising Quartet.
1.45
Tchaikovsky, Smetana.
2.15
El Macintorno Septet. Opera by
Cimarrao (sung in Italian).
Cognique Opera's production
of *Macintorno's* Sadler's Wells
Theatre on 5 February (3.35-
3.45 Interval)
3.00
Movement Agency: The Current.
Theatre. Five talks about T.
S. Eliot's Four Quartets, given by
Martin Dowdworth.
4.30
Cello and Piano, Debussy, Elliott
Cartier, Granger, J.
5.30
Aldborough Festival 1983.
Britain's War Requiem, directed
from St. Edmundsbury
Cathedral. 6.30
6.00
Return from Paradise. Play by
Kiyomasa Yamamoto translated
from the Japanese by John
Bester.
8.00
BBC Symphony Orchestra.
Sovietly, Prokofiev.
Remembrance. The Prokofiev
work to the Violin Concerto No 1.
10.10
Maledezhn and Bach. Piano
recital?
10.15
The English Madrigal. Richard
11.45
News.
VHF ONLY - OPEN
UNIVERSITY: 8.55
The Grand Inquisitor Part 1: 7.15
Sundays of Jazz: 12.00
(4.7.30-5.35 Languages and
Personal Statement.

Radio 2

News Headlines: 6.30 am
on the hour (except 5.00 pm).
5.00 Tony Brandon 7.30 Goss
Morning Sunday 11.00 David Jacob
with Melodics for You 11.00 Desmond
Carrington including 12.02 Sports
Desk. 12.30 pm Brian Matthews
with Two 1.30 Castle's on the Air
with Roy Castle. 2.00 Sport on 2
Special: Tennis: Final of the Stella
Arctis Championships men's
singles. 3.00 Sports Centre
tournament, plus news from
Edgborough Cup Ladies' Tournament.
Golf: Last round of the Jersey Open.
Football v Rugby: 3.00
Cherister with your Sunday Soapbox.
3.30 Donald Swann and Friends. 7.00
Paddy Wilson 7.30
3.30 Sunday Half-hour from St Michael
and All Angels Church, Aberystwyth.
4.00 Your Hundred Best Times. 10.00
European Top 100. 11.00 Sports Desk.
11.05 Francis Matthews' Life Show
Night from midnight. 2.00 am-5.00
St Rernells presents You and
the Music?

Radio 1

News on the half hour until 12.30 pm
then 2.30, 3.30, 5.00, 7.00, 10.30
and at 12.00 midnight.
5.00 Pat Sharp. 5.30 Tony Blackburn
6.00 Sunday. 10.00
12.00 pm Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record'
Club. 2.00 David Jensen. 4.00 My Top
Ten. 5.00 George Brown. 6.00
Tommy Vance. 7.00 Anne Nightingale.
9.00 From Meets to Lovers: Rodic
A History of Jamaican music: 10.00
Sundays of Jazz: 12.00
VHF Radio 1 and 2. 5.00 am With
Renee. 2.00 pm Benny Green 3.00
Alan Deal with Sounds of the Sun Sing
Something Simple with The Adam
Singer 4.30 String Sound! 5.00
Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

INC. WALTERS 12-25.5m. Weather. News of Wars headlines and weather. **Cole.**
NO. 100 12-25.5m. 1-25.5m. **Cole.**
LANDWARR 12-25.5m. EXHIBITION
12-25.5m. 1-25.5m. **Cole.**
5.35-6.00 ANDREW CRUICKSHANK
Appeals on behalf of The Multiple
Sclerosis Society in Scotland. 10-19-
16.00 **VOYAGES** 12-25.5m. 1-25.5m.
News summary, **NORTHERN IRELAND**
12-25.5m. Northern Ireland news
summary and weather. **Cole.**
IRISH 12-25.5m. 1-25.5m. **Cole.**
IRISH 12-25.5m. 1-25.5m. **Cole.**

Storrs 9-30pm **Farmers in Scotland.**
10-00-11-00 **Goodman Street.** 11-00-12-00
Ozward 1-00pm **Service** 1-00pm
Farming Outlook. 1-30 **God's Story.** 2-15
1-30 **Challenges.** 2-45 **My Ireland.**
3-15 **Glen Michael Cavalcade.** 4-00 **Little**
News on the Prairie. 5-00 1-30 **Gambit.**
6-00-6-30 **Cross Current.** 7-15 **Only on**
Lough Lave. 8-45 **Lough Lave** and
the **Whole Damm Thing.** As **HTV.**
11-30 **Let's Call.** 11-35 **Scorran.** 12-00am
Closedown.

As London except: 9:25 am Adaptation
to London Environment. 9:30-10:30
History Makers. 11:00 Ozward. 11:25 Asp
Kae Halc. 11:30-12:00 **The Yes Your Right.**
1-30 **Time Space 1989.** 2:25-2:45 **Cartoon.**
2:45-3:15 **News on the Prairie.** 3:15-3:30
1-30 **Lough Lave.** 8-45 **Lough Lave** and
the **Whole Damm Thing.** As **HTV.**
11:30 **Trapper John MD.**

As London except: Starts 8:30am-10:00
Ask Doctor. 11:30-11:45 **Ozward.** 1:00pm
God's Story. 1:15 **University Challenge.**
1:45 **Farming Values.** 2:15-2:45 **Mickey.**
2:45-3:15 **The Smurfs.** 3:15-3:30
3:30-3:45 **News on the Prairie.** 3:45-4:00
4:00-4:15 **Lough Lave** and the **Whole Damm Thing**
(Maggie Smith) Reserved 40-year-old
spinal stints for a college boy on
holiday. 11:30 **Lost Kingdom.**

BORDER **CENTRAL**

CHANNEL

CENTRAL

in London except: 9.25am Wonderful
World of Prof. Albert Einstein. 9.55-10.00
Ant and Alice Along With Nancy. 11.00-11.05
w/ard 1.30pm Here and Now. 2.50
dazzling Time. 2.50-2.45 Bate Mac. C.30
excepts as a Nur. 5.00-5.05 Gamm. 7.15
only When I Laugh. 7.45-8.05 Film. Love
and Pain and the Whole Damn Thing. At
TV. 11.30 Music International
resents... 13. Turner. 12.30am
closedown.

ANGLIA

in London except: Starts 9.25am-10.00
Ant and Alice Along With Nancy. 11.00-11.05
w/ard 1.30pm Here and Now. 2.50
dazzling Time. 2.50-2.45 Bate Mac. C.30
excepts as a Nur. 5.00-5.05 Gamm. 7.15
only When I Laugh. 7.45-8.05 Film. Love
and Pain and the Whole Damn Thing. At
TV. 11.30 Music International
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closedown.

CHANNEL

in London except: Starts 1.57 Starting
Point. 2.00 Gardens for All. 2.30-2.45
Ant and Alice Along With Nancy. 11.00-11.05
w/ard 1.30pm Here and Now. 2.50
dazzling Time. 2.50-2.45 Bate Mac. C.30
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WHAT THE SYMBALS MEAN

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THE TIMES

SATURDAY JUNE 11 1983

Members of the new House of Commons

A12

L. TORFAEN (Lab)
Ms. A. PAISLEY North (Lab)
Ms. G. BELFAST WEST (PSF)
R. CHRISTCHURCH (Con)
J. THANET SOUTH (Con)
S. NEWARK (Con)
M. SELBY (Con)
D. LIVERPOOL: Mossley (L/All)
H. J. BRIGHTON (Con)
D. BASILDON (Con)
M. EDINBURGH (Con)
D. SWANSEA EAST (Con)
P. WARLEY WEST (Lab)
D. DURHAM (Lab)
D. HAZEL GROVE (Lab)
D. LEICESTERSHIRE (Con)
J. J. D. YEOVIL (L/All)
J. STOKES-ON-TRENT (Lab)
J. BASSETT (Con)
J. WANDSVYKE (Con)
D. BORNE (Con)
D. TOTTENHAM (Con)
H. SPELTHORNE (Con)
R. SOUTH RIBLE (Con)

B12

G. A. T. SUNDERLAND (Lab)
K. MOLE VALLEY (Con)
D. DORSET NORTH (Con)
A. BANBURY (Con)
R. G. HARRGATE (Con)
J. NEWHAM NORTH (Lab)
N. G. GREENWICH (Lab)
K. ROTHER VALLEY (Lab)
S. ELMET (Con)
D. BIRMINGHAM: Selly Oak (Con)
M. DERBY (Lab)
R. ANTRIM EAST (OUP)
A. BERWICK-UPON-WEED (L/All)
H. NORFOLK: North-West (Con)
S. MIDDLESBROUGH (Lab)
V. W. H. ILFORD (Con)
D. DENTON AND LEDDISH (Lab)
S. F. TORBAY (Con)
W. MILTON KEYNES (Con)
G. ST HELENS: South (Lab)

D12

A. G. ENFIELD (Con)
K. L. YNYS MON (Con)
D. BIRMINGHAM: Yardley (Con)
S. EALING (Lab)
W. J. SHROPSHIRE (Con)
S. J. EPPING (Con)
J. DUDLEY WEST (Con)
C. L. SEDGEMORE (Lab)
D. BLACKPOOL (Con)
R. HOLLAND WITH BOSTON (Con)
S. N. UPMINSTER (Con)
D. MISS B. WEST (Con)
R. SOMERTON & FROME (Con)
P. J. ELTHAM (Con)
D. BRIGHTON: Compton (Con)
D. DULWICH (Con)
R. HOUGHTON AND WASHINGTON (Lab)
S. BRENT NORTH (Con)
S. B. CASTLE POINT (Con)
R. BRAY: Bray (Con)
M. NOTTINGHAM: South (Con)
J. MOTHERWELL: South (Con)
D. LUTON SOUTH (Con)
D. GRAVESEND (Con)
L. RICHMOND (Con)

E12

P. L. CITY OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER SOUTH (Con)
J. WINCHESTER (Con)
D. DUNFERMLINE (Lab)
H. D. GLASGOW: ROYAL (Lab)
M. R. BRIGGS & LEATHORPES (Con)
N. H. NEWCASTLE: JON TYNNE EAST (Lab)
R. EDINBURGH: LEITH (Lab)
R. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE NORTH (Lab)
M. GORDON (L/All)
P. LEICESTER EAST (Con)
P. BOOTHFERRY (Con)
S. SMITH: A KINCARDINE AND DEE SIDE (Con)
N. PAISLEY: South (Lab)
P. A. COLCHESTER (Con)
N. WOLVERHAMPTON: SOUTH WEST (Con)
J. E. WYRE FOREST (Con)
D. BURY NORTH (Con)
P. COVENTRY: SOUTH-WEST (Con)
C. BOSWORTH (Con)
J. BOURNE: SOUTH WEST (Con)

C12

R. SHEFFIELD: Central (Lab)
J. HEYWOOD AND MIDDLETON (Lab)
J. CARDIFF: SOUTH AND PENARTH (Lab)
S. SAUNDERS: D. N. WORKINGTON (Lab)
J. DUMFRIES (Lab)

Canavan, D. FALKIRK WEST (Lab)
Carlisle, M. WARRINGTON SOUTH (Con)
Carlisle, J. LUTON NORTH (Con)
Carlisle, K. LINCOLN (Con)
Cartwright, A. MONTGOMERY (L/All)
Cartwright, J. ECCLES (Lab)
Cartwright, M. GREAT YARMOUTH (Con)
Cartwright, J. WOOLWICH (SDP/All)
Chalker, Mrs L. WALLASEY (Con)
Channon, P. SOUTHEND WEST (Con)
Chapman, S. B. CHIPPING BARNET (Con)
Chope, C. SOUTHAMPTON (Con)
Churchill, W. DAVYHULME (Con)
Clarke, T. MONKLANDS WEST (Lab)
Clarke, K. RUSHLIFFE (Con)
Clark, A. K. M. PLYMOUTH (Con)
Clark, D. SOUTH SHIELDS (Lab)
Clark, M. ROCHFORD (Con)
Clark, Sir W. G. CROYDON (Con)
Clay, R. A. SUNDERLAND (Lab)
Clegg, Sir W. WYRE (Con)
Cockeram, E. LUDLOW (Con)
Cocks, M. F. BRISTOL SOUTH (Lab)
Cohen, H. LEYTON (Lab)
Coleman, D. NEATH (Lab)
Colvin, M. ROMSEY & WATERSIDE (Con)
Concannon, J. D. MANSFIELD (Lab)
Conlan, B. GATESHEAD EAST (Lab)
Conway, D. SHREWSBURY (Con)
Cook, F. STOCKTON NORTH (Con)
Cook, R. LIVINGSTON (Lab)
Coombs, S. SWINDON (Con)
Cope, J. NORTHAVON (Con)
Corbett, R. BIRMINGHAM: Edgbaston (Lab)
Cotton, J. ISLINGTON (Lab)
Cormack, P. STAFFORD: SHIRE SOUTH (Con)
Corrie, J. CUNNINGHAME NORTH (Con)
Couchman, J. R. GILLINGHAM (Con)
Cowan, H. TYNE BRIDGE (Con)
Cox, T. TOTTING (Lab)
Craig, J. GLASGOW: MARYHILL (Lab)
Cranborne, Viscount DORSET SOUTH (Con)
Crichtley, J. ALDERSHOT (Con)
Crouch, D. L. CANTERBURY (Con)
Crowther, J. S. ROTHERHAM (Lab)
Cunliffe, L. LEIGH (Lab)
Cunningham, J. A. COPELAND (Lab)
Currie, Mrs E. DERBYSHIRE SOUTH (Con)

G12

Gale, R. THANET NORTH (Con)
Gallagher, R. HALIFAX (Con)
Gardiner, G. REIGATE (Con)
Gardner, Sir E. PYLDE (Con)
Gardner, W. T. WATFORD (Lab)
Gartrell, W. W. LUTON (Lab)
George, B. WALLSOUTH (Lab)
Gilbert, J. DUDLEY EAST (Lab)
Gilmour, Sir I. CHESHAM AND AMERSHAM (Con)
Glyn, Dr A. WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD (Con)
Godman, N. A. GREENOCK & PORT GLASGOW (Lab)
Golding, J. NEWCASTLE: UNDERLYME (Lab)
Goodhart, Sir P. C. BECKENHAM (Con)
Goodlad, A. EDDISBURY (Con)
Gorst, J. M. HENDON NORTH (Con)
Gould, B. C. DAGENHAM (Lab)
Gourlay, H. KIRKCALDY (Lab)
Gower, Sir R. VALE OF GLAMORGAN (Con)
Gow, J. EASTBOURNE (Con)
Grant, Sir A. CAMBRIDGE: SHIRE SOUTH-WEST (Con)
Greenway, H. BALING NORTH (Con)
Gregory, C. YORK (Con)
Griffiths, P. PORTSMOUTH (Con)
Griffiths, E. W. BURY ST EDMUNDS (Con)
Griffiths, E. W. BURY ST EDMUNDS (Con)
Grist, L. CARDIFF CENTRAL (Con)
Ground, P. FELTHAM AND HESTON (Con)
Grylls, M. SURREY NORTH WEST (Con)
Gummer, J. S. SUFFOLK COASTAL (Con)

H12

Dalyell, T. LINLITHGOW (Lab)
Davies, R. CAERPHILLY (Lab)
Davies, D. LLANELLI (Lab)
Davis, T. BIRMINGHAM: Hodge Hill (Lab)
Deakin, E. WALTHAMSTOW (Lab)
Dean, Sir P. WOODSPRING (Con)
Dewar, D. GLASGOW: GARRICADDEN (Lab)
Dickens, J. LITTLEBO: ROUGH AND SADDLE WORTH (Con)
Dickson, T. HAYES AND HARRINGTON (Con)
Dixon, D. JARROW (Lab)
Dobson, F. G. HOLBORN AND ST PANCRAS (Lab)
Dore, J. D. BASINGTON (Lab)
Dorell, S. LOUGHBOROUGH (Con)
Douglas, R. DUNFERMLINE WEST (Lab)
Douglas-Hamilton, Lord J. EDINBURGH WEST (Con)
Dover, D. CHORLEY (Con)
du Cann, E. TAUNTON (Lab)
Dubs, A. BATTERSEA (Con)
Duffy, A. E. P. SHEFFIELD: Airedale (Lab)
Dunn, R. DARTFORD (Con)
Dunwoody, Mrs G. P. CREWE (Lab)
Durant, A. READING WEST (Con)
Dykes, H. J. HARROW EAST (Con)

I12

Eadie, A. MIDLOTHIAN (Lab)
Eastham, K. MANCHESTER: Blackley (Lab)
Edwards, R. WOLVERHAMPTON SOUTH EAST (Lab)
Edwards, N. PEMBROKE (Con)
Eggar, T. ENFIELD NORTH (Lab)
Ellis, R. DERBYSHIRE: NORTH-EAST (Lab)
Emery, Sir P. PHONITON (Con)
Evans, J. L. CYNON VALLEY (Lab)
Evans, J. ST HELENS NORTH (Lab)
Everett, D. ERITH & CRAYFORD (Con)
Ewing, H. FALKIRK EAST (Lab)
Eyre, R. E. BIRMINGHAM: Hall Green (Con)

F12

Fairbairn, N. PERTH AND KINROSS (Con)
Fallon, J. A. DARLINGTON (Con)
Farr, J. A. HARBOROUGH (Con)
Fatchett, D. LEEDS: CENTRAL (Lab)
Faulds, A. WARLEY EAST (Con)
Favell, A. STOCKPORT (Con)
Fenner, Mrs P. MEDWAY (Con)
Fields, T. LIVERPOOL: Broadgreen (Lab)
Field, F. BIRKENHEAD (Lab)
Finberg, G. HAMPSHIRE: HIGHGATE (Con)
Fisher, M. STOKES-ON-TRENT CENTRAL (Lab)
Flannery, M. SHEFFIELD: Hillsborough (Lab)
Fletcher, A. EDINBURGH: CENTRAL (Lab)
Fookes, Miss J. PLYMOUTH: DRAKE (Lab)
Foot, M. M. BLAENAU GWENT (Lab)

Forman, F. N. CARSHALTON & WALLINGTON (Con)
Forrester, J. STOKES-ON-TRENT NORTH (Lab)
Forsyth, C. ANTRIM SOUTH (OUP)
Forsyth, M. STIRLING (Con)
Forth, E. WORCESTERSHIRE: MID (Con)
Foster, D. BISHOP AUCLAND (Lab)
Foulkes, G. CARRICK: CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY (Lab)
Fowler, N. SUTTON: COLDFIELD (Con)
Fox, M. SHIPLEY (Con)
Franks, C. BARROW AND FURNESS (Con)
Fraser, P. L. ANGUS EAST (Con)
Fraser, Sir H. STAFFORD (Lab)
Fraser, J. D. NORWOOD (Lab)
Freeman, R. KETTERING (Con)
Freeman, R. BRENT EAST (Lab)
Freeman, R. CAMBRIDGE: SHIRE NORTH-EAST (L/All)
Fry, P. WELLINGBOROUGH (Con)

J12

Gale, R. THANET NORTH (Con)
Gallagher, R. HALIFAX (Con)
Gardiner, G. REIGATE (Con)
Gardner, Sir E. PYLDE (Con)
Gardner, W. T. WATFORD (Lab)
Gartrell, W. W. LUTON (Lab)
George, B. WALLSOUTH (Lab)
Gilbert, J. DUDLEY EAST (Lab)
Gilmour, Sir I. CHESHAM AND AMERSHAM (Con)
Glyn, Dr A. WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD (Con)
Godman, N. A. GREENOCK & PORT GLASGOW (Lab)
Golding, J. NEWCASTLE: UNDERLYME (Lab)
Goodhart, Sir P. C. BECKENHAM (Con)
Goodlad, A. EDDISBURY (Con)
Gorst, J. M. HENDON NORTH (Con)
Gould, B. C. DAGENHAM (Lab)
Gourlay, H. KIRKCALDY (Lab)
Gower, Sir R. VALE OF GLAMORGAN (Con)
Gow, J. EASTBOURNE (Con)
Grant, Sir A. CAMBRIDGE: SHIRE SOUTH-WEST (Con)
Greenway, H. BALING NORTH (Con)
Gregory, C. YORK (Con)
Griffiths, P. PORTSMOUTH (Con)
Griffiths, E. W. BURY ST EDMUNDS (Con)
Griffiths, E. W. BURY ST EDMUNDS (Con)
Grist, L. CARDIFF CENTRAL (Con)
Ground, P. FELTHAM AND HESTON (Con)
Grylls, M. SURREY NORTH WEST (Con)
Gummer, J. S. SUFFOLK COASTAL (Con)

K12

Kaufman, G. B. MANCHESTER: GORTON (Lab)
Kellett-Bowman, Mrs E. LANCASTER (Con)
Kennedy, C. CROSS: CROMARTY AND SKYE (SDP/All)
Kershaw, Sir A. STROUD (Con)
Key, R. SALISBURY (Con)
Kidd, J. DOWN: North (UPUP)
Kilroy-Silk, R. KNOWSLEY: North (Lab)
King, T. J. BRIDGWATER (Con)
Kinnock, N. ISLWYD (Lab)
Kirkwood, A. ROXBURGH & BERWICKSHIRE (L/All)
Knight, Mrs J. C. J. BIRMINGHAM: Edgbaston (Con)
Knight, G. DERBY NORTH (Con)
Knowles, M. NOTTINGHAM: East (Con)
Knox, D. STAFFORDSHIRE: MOORLANDS (Con)
Lambie, D. CUNNINGHAME: SOUTH (Lab)
Lamond, J. OLDHAM: Central and ROYTON (Lab)
Lamont, N. S. H. KINGSTON UPON THAMES (Con)
Lang, J. GALLOWAY & UPPER NITHSDALE (Lab)
Latham, M. RUTLAND & MELTON (Lab)
Lawrence, J. J. BURTON (Con)
Lawson, N. BLABY (Con)
Leadbitter, E. L. HARTLEPOOL (Lab)
Lee, J. PENDLE (Con)
Leighton, R. NEWHAM: NORTH EAST (Lab)
Leigh, E. GAINSBOROUGH & HORNCASTLE (Con)
Lennox-Boyd, M. MORE: CAMBE AND LUNSDALE (Con)
Lester, J. T. BROXTOWE (Con)
Lewis, R. CARLISLE (Lab)
Lewis, Sir K. STAMFORD & SPALDING (Con)
Lewis, T. WORSLEY (Con)
Lightfoot, D. STAFFORDSHIRE: SOUTH EAST (Con)
Lilley, P. ST ALBANS (Con)
Litherland, R. MANCHESTER: CENTRAL (Lab)
Lloyd, A. J. STRET福德 (Lab)
Lloyd, I. S. HAVANT (Con)
Lloyd, P. FAREHAM (Lab)
Lofthouse, G. PONTEFRAC & CASTLEFORD (Lab)
Lord, M. SUFFOLK: CENTRAL (Lab)
Luce, R. SHOREHAM (Lab)
Lyell, N. W. BEDFORDSHIRE: MID (Con)

L12

Hayes, J. HARLOW (Con)
Hayhoe, B. J. BRENTFORD and ISLEWORTH (Con)
Haynes, D. F. ASHFIELD (Lab)
Hayward, R. KINGSWOOD (Con)
Healey, D. LEEDS: EAST (Lab)
Heathcote-Amery, D. WELLS (Con)
Heath, E. R. G. OLD BEKLEY and SIDCUP (Con)
Heddie, J. STAFFORDSHIRE: MID (Con)
Heffer, E. LIVERPOOL: WATSON (Lab)
Henderson, J. S. B. FIFE NORTH EAST (Con)
Heseltine, M. R. HENLEY (Lab)
Hickmet, R. GLANFORD & SCUNTHORPE (Con)
Hicks, R. A. CORNWALL: SOUTH-EAST (Con)
Higgins, T. WORKINGHAM: TEST (Con)
Hill, J. A. SOUTHAMPTON: TEST (Con)
Hind, R. LANCASHIRE WEST (Con)
Hirst, M. STRATFORD & BEARDSLEY (Con)
Hogg, D. M. GRANTHAM (Lab)
Hogg, N. CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH (Lab)
Holland, S. VAUXHALL (Lab)
Holland, P. GEDLING (Con)
Holt, R. LANGBAURGH (Lab)
Home, R. ROBERTSON, J. EAST LOTHIAN (Lab)
Hosson, T. E. BRECON & RADNOR (Con)
Horden, P. HORSHAM (Lab)
Howard, M. FOLKESTONE AND HYTHE (Con)
Howarth, G. CANNOCK & BURNWOOD (Con)
Howarth, A. T. STRATFORD: ON-AVON (Con)
Howells, G. W. CEREDIGION & PEMBROKE NORTH (L/All)

M12

Macfarlane, D. N. SUTTON AND CHEAM (Con)
MacGregor, J. NORFOLK: South (Con)
MacKay, A. BERKSHIRE: EAST (Con)
MacKay, J. ARGYLL & BUTE (Con)
MacKenzie, J. G. GLASGOW: RUTHERGLEN (Lab)
MacLennan, R. CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND (SDP/All)
Macmillan, M. SURREY: SOUTH WEST (Con)
Madden, M. BRADFORD: WEST (Lab)
Madel, W. D. BEDFORDSHIRE: SOUTH-WEST (Con)
Maginnis, K. FERMANAGH & SOUTH TYRONE (OUP)
Major, J. HUNTINGDON (Con)

Howell, D. BIRMINGHAM: Small Heath (Lab)
Howell, R. NORFOLK: North (Con)
Howell, D. A. GUILDFORD (Con)
Howe, Sir G. SURREY EAST (Con)
Hoyle, D. WARRINGTON: NORTH (Lab)
Hubbard-Miles, P. BRIDGEND (Con)
Hughes, S. SOUTH-WARK & BERMUNDSLEY (L/All)
Hughes, S. KNOWSLEY: SOUTH (Lab)
Hughes, R. ABERDEEN: NORTH (Lab)
Hughes, M. DURHAM: CITY OF (Lab)
Hughes, R. J. NEWPORT EAST (Lab)
Hume, J. FOYLE (SDP/All)
Hunter, A. BASINGSTOKE (Con)
Hunt, D. WIRRAL WEST (Con)
Hunt, J. L. RAVENSBOROUGH (Con)
Hurd, D. WITNEY (Con)

I12

Irving, C. G. CHELTENHAM (Con)
Jackson, R. WANTAGE (Con)
Jackson, G. LEICESTER: West (Lab)
Jenkins, R. GLASGOW: HILLHEAD (SDP/All)
Jenkin, C. P. F. WASTON & WOODFORD (Con)
Jessel, T. F. H. TWICKENHAM (Con)
Johnson, Sir G. WEALDEN (Con)
Johnson, R. INVERNESS (Con)
Johnston, R. INVERNESS (L/All)
John, B. PONTYPRIDD (Lab)
Jones, G. CARDIFF NORTH (Con)
Jones, R. HERTFORDSHIRE: WEST (Con)
Jones, S. B. ALYN AND DEESIDE (Lab)
Jopling, M. WESTMORLAND & LONSDALE (Con)
Joseph, Sir K. LEEDS: NORTH-EAST (Con)

K12

Kaufman, G. B. MANCHESTER: GORTON (Lab)
Kellett-Bowman, Mrs E. LANCASTER (Con)
Kennedy, C. CROSS: CROMARTY AND SKYE (SDP/All)
Kershaw, Sir A. STROUD (Con)
Key, R. SALISBURY (Con)
Kidd, J. DOWN: North (UPUP)
Kilroy-Silk, R. KNOWSLEY: North (Lab)
King, T. J. BRIDGWATER (Con)
Kinnock, N. ISLWYD (Lab)
Kirkwood, A. ROXBURGH & BERWICKSHIRE (L/All)
Knight, Mrs J. C. J. BIRMINGHAM: Edgbaston (Con)
Knight, G. DERBY NORTH (Con)
Knowles, M. NOTTINGHAM: East (Con)
Knox, D. STAFFORDSHIRE: MOORLANDS (Con)
Lambie, D. CUNNINGHAME: SOUTH (Lab)
Lamond, J. OLDHAM: Central and ROYTON (Lab)
Lamont, N. S. H. KINGSTON UPON THAMES (Con)
Lang, J. GALLOWAY & UPPER NITHSDALE (Lab)
Latham, M. RUTLAND & MELTON (Lab)
Lawrence, J. J. BURTON (Con)
Lawson, N. BLABY (Con)
Leadbitter, E. L. HARTLEPOOL (Lab)
Lee, J. PENDLE (Con)
Leighton, R. NEWHAM: NORTH EAST (Lab)
Leigh, E. GAINSBOROUGH & HORNCASTLE (Con)
Lennox-Boyd, M. MORE: CAMBE AND LUNSDALE (Con)
Lester, J. T. BROXTOWE (Con)
Lewis, R. CARLISLE (Lab)
Lewis, Sir K. STAMFORD & SPALDING (Con)
Lewis, T. WORSLEY (Con)
Lightfoot, D. STAFFORDSHIRE: SOUTH EAST (Con)
Lilley, P. ST ALBANS (Con)
Litherland, R. MANCHESTER: CENTRAL (Lab)
Lloyd, A. J. STRET福德 (Lab)
Lloyd, I. S. HAVANT (Con)
Lloyd, P. FAREHAM (Lab)
Lofthouse, G. PONTEFRAC & CASTLEFORD (Lab)
Lord, M. SUFFOLK: CENTRAL (Lab)
Luce, R. SHOREHAM (Lab)
Lyell, N. W. BEDFORDSHIRE: MID (Con)

L12

Hayes, J. HARLOW (Con)
Hayhoe, B. J. BRENTFORD and ISLEWORTH (Con)
Haynes, D. F. ASHFIELD (Lab)
Hayward, R. KINGSWOOD (Con)
Healey, D. LEEDS: EAST (Lab)
Heathcote-Amery, D. WELLS (Con)
Heath, E. R. G. OLD BEKLEY and SIDCUP (Con)
Heddie, J. STAFFORDSHIRE: MID (Con)
Heffer, E. LIVERPOOL: WATSON (Lab)
Henderson, J. S. B. FIFE NORTH EAST (Con)
Heseltine, M. R. HENLEY (Lab)
Hickmet, R. GLANFORD & SCUNTHORPE (Con)
Hicks, R. A. CORNWALL: SOUTH-EAST (Con)
Higgins, T. WORKINGHAM: TEST (Con)
Hill, J. A. SOUTHAMPTON: TEST (Con)
Hind, R. LANCASHIRE WEST (Con)
Hirst, M. STRATFORD & BEARDSLEY (Con)
Hogg, D. M. GRANTHAM (Lab)
Hogg, N. CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH (Lab)
Holland, S. VAUXHALL (Lab)
Holland, P. GEDLING (Con)
Holt, R. LANGBAURGH (Lab)
Home, R. ROBERTSON, J. EAST LOTHIAN (Lab)
Hosson, T. E. BRECON & RADNOR (Con)
Horden, P. HORSHAM (Lab)
Howard, M. FOLKESTONE AND HYTHE (Con)
Howarth, G. CANNOCK & BURNWOOD (Con)
Howarth, A. T. STRATFORD: ON-AVON (Con)
Howells, G. W. CEREDIGION & PEMBROKE NORTH (L/All)

M12

Macfarlane, D. N. SUTTON AND CHEAM (Con)
MacGregor, J. NORFOLK: South (Con)
MacKay, A. BERKSHIRE: EAST (Con)
MacKay, J. ARGYLL & BUTE (Con)
MacKenzie, J. G. GLASGOW: RUTHERGLEN (Lab)
MacLennan, R. CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND (SDP/All)
Macmillan, M. SURREY: SOUTH WEST (Con)
Madden, M. BRADFORD: WEST (Lab)
Madel, W. D. BEDFORDSHIRE: SOUTH-WEST (Con)
Maginnis, K. FERMANAGH & SOUTH TYRONE (OUP)
Major, J. HUNTINGDON (Con)

Malins, H. CROYDON: NORTH WEST (Con)
Malone, G. ABERDEEN: SOUTH (Con)
Maples, J. LEWISHAM WEST (Con)
Marck, J. WEXHAM (Lab)
Marland, P. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: WEST (Con)
Marlow, A. NORTHAMPTON: NORTH (Con)
Marshall, D. GLASGOW: SHETTLESTON (Lab)
Marshall, L. M. ARUNDEL (Con)
Martin, M. J. GLASGOW: SPRINGBURN (Lab)
Mason, R. BARNESLEY: CENTRAL (Lab)
Mates, M. J. HAMPSHIRE EAST (Con)
Mather, D. C. ESHER (Con)
Maude, F. WARWICKSHIRE: North (Con)
Mawhinney, B. PETERBOROUGH (Con)
Maxton, J. GLASGOW: CATHCART (Lab)
Maxwell-Hyslop, R. TIVERTON (Con)
Mayhew, P. TUNBRIDGE: WELLS (Con)
Maynard, Miss J. SHEFFIELD: Brightside (Lab)
McCartney, H. CLYDEBANK AND MILNGAVIE (Lab)
McCreary, Rev R. T. W. ULSTER: Mid (DUP)

R12

McCrindle, R. BRENTWOOD AND ONGAR (Con)
McGuckin, H. UPPER BARN (OUP)
McDonald, Miss O. THURROCK (Lab)
McGuire, M. MAKERFIELD (Lab)
McKay, A. BARNESLEY WEST & PENISTONE (Lab)
McKelvey, W. KILMARNOCK AND LUDLOW (Lab)
McNair-Wilson, M. NEWBURY (Con)
McNair-Wilson, P. NEW FOREST (Con)
McNamara, K. HULL NORTH (Lab)
McQuarrie, A. BANFF AND BUCHAN (Con)
McTaggart, R. GLASGOW: CENTRAL (Lab)
McWilliam, J. D. BLAYDON (Lab)
Meacher, M. OLDHAM WEST (Lab)
Meadowcroft, M. LEEDS: WEST (L/All)
Mellor, D. PUTNEY (Con)
Merchant, P. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE CENTRAL (Con)
Meyer, Sir A. CLYWD NORTH WEST (Con)
Michie, W. SHEFFIELD: Heeley (Lab)
Mikardo, I. BOW & POPLAR (Lab)
Millan, B. GLASGOW: GOVAN (Lab)
Miller, Dr M. S. EAST KILBRIDE (Lab)
Miller, H. D. BROMSGROVE (Con)
Mills, I. C. MIDDER (Con)
Mills, Sir P. DEVON WEST & TORRIDGE (Con)
Miscampbell, N. A. BLACKPOOL: NORTH (Con)
Mitchell, A. V. GREAT GRIMSBY (Lab)
Mitchell, D. B. HAMPSHIRE: NORTH WEST (Con)
Moate, R. FAVERSHAM (Con)
Molyneux, J. LAGAN VALLEY (OUP)
Monro, Sir H. DUMFRIES (Con)
Montgomery, F. ALTRINCHAM AND SALE (Con)
Moore, J. E. M. CROYDON: CENTRAL (Con)
Morrison, P. H. CHESTER: CITY OF (Con)
Morrison, A. DEVIZES (Con)
Morrison, M. NORTHAMPTON: SOUTH (Con)
Morrison, A. MANCHESTER: WYTHENSHAW (Lab)
Morrison, J. ABERAVON (Lab)
Moylan, C. LEWISHAM: EAST (Con)
Mudd, W. D. PALMOUTH AND CAMBOURNE (Con)
Murphy, C. WELWYN: HATFIELD (Con)

N12

Neale, G. A. CORNWALL: North (Con)
Needham, R. WILTSHIRE: NORTH (Con)
Nellist, D. COVENTRY: SOUTH-EAST (Lab)
Nelson, R. A. CHICHESTER (Con)
Neubert, M. J. ROMFORD (Con)
Newton, A. BRAINTREE (Con)
Nicholls, P. TEIGNBRIDGE (Con)
Nicholson, J. NEWRY AND ARMAGH (OUP)
Normanton, T. CHEADLE (Con)
Norris, S. OXFORD: East (Con)

O12

O'Brien, W. NORMANTON (Lab)
O'Neill, M. CLACKMANNAN (Lab)
Oakes, G. J. HALTON (Lab)
Ondson, C. WOKING (Con)
Oppenheim, P. AMBER VALLEY (Con)
Oppenheim, Mrs S. GLOUCESTER (Con)
Orme, S. SALFORD EAST (Lab)
Osborn, J. SHEFFIELD: Hallam (Con)
Otway, R. NOTTINGHAM: North (Con)
Owen, Dr D. A. PLYMOUTH: DEVONPORT (SDP/All)

P12

Page, J. A. HARROW WEST (Con)
Page, R. HERTFORDSHIRE: SOUTH WEST (Con)
Paisley, Rev J. ANTRIM: NORTH (DUP)
Parkinson, C. HERTSMERE: NORTH-EAST (Lab)
Parris, M. DERBYSHIRE WEST (Con)
Parry, R. LIVERPOOL: Riverside (Lab)
Patchell, T. BARNESLEY: EAST (Lab)

Patten, J. OXFORD: West and ABINGDON (Con)
Patten, C. F. BATH (Con)
Pattie, G. E. CHERTSEY AND WATTON (Con)
Pavitt, L. A. BRENT SOUTH (Lab)
Pawsey, J. RUGBY & KENILWORTH (Con)
Peacock, Mrs E. J. BATLEY AND SPEN (Con)
Pendry, T. STALYBRIDGE & HYDE (Lab)
Penhaligon, D. TRURO (L/All)
Percival, Sir J. SOUTHPORT (Con)
Pike, P. L. BURNLEY (Lab)
Pink, B. PORTSMOUTH: SOUTH (Con)
Pollock, A. MORAY (Con)
Porter, B. WIRRAL SOUTH (Con)
Powell, J. E. DOWN SOUTH (OUP)
Powell, R. OGMORE (Lab)
Powell, W. CORBY (Con)
Powley, J. NORWICH SOUTH (Con)
Prentice, R. DAVENTRY (Con)
Prescott, J. HULL EAST (Lab)
Price, Sir D. EASTLEIGH (Con)
Prior, J. WAVENEY (Con)
Proctor, K. H. BILLERICAY (Con)
Pym, F. L. CAMBRIDGESHIRE: SOUTH-EAST (Con)

R12

Radice, G. DURHAM NORTH (Lab)
Raffan, K. DELYN (Con)
Raison, T. H. AYLESBURY (Con)
Randall, S. HULL WEST (Lab)
Rathbone, J. LEWES (Con)
Redmond, M. DON VALLEY (Lab)
Rees, M. LEEDS SOUTH AND MORLEY (Lab)
Rees, P. DOVER (Con)
Renton, T. SUSSEX MID (Lab)
Rhodes James, R. V. CAMBRIDGE (Con)
Rhys Williams, Sir B. KENSINGTON (Con)
Richardson, M. J. BARKING (Lab)
Ridley, N. CIRENCESTER & TEWKESBURY (Con)
Ridsdale, Sir J. HARWICH (Con)
Rifkind, M. EDINBURGH: PENTLANDS (Con)
Rippon, G. HEXHAM (Con)
Robinson, G. J. HAMILTON (Lab)
Roberts, E. A. C. HACKNEY: NORTH & STOKES NEWINGTON (Lab)
Roberts, I. W. CONWY (Con)
Roberts, A. BOOTLE (Lab)
Robinson, G. COVENTRY: NORTH-WEST (Lab)
Robinson, M. NEWPORT: WEST (Con)
Robinson, P. BELFAST EAST (DUP)
Roe, Mrs M. BROXBOROUGH (Lab)
Rogers, A. RHONDDA (Lab)
Rooker, J. W. BIRMINGHAM: Perry Barr (Lab)
Ross, H. A. L. HORNSEY AND WOOD GREEN (Con)
Ross, E. DUNDEE WEST (Lab)
Ross, S. ISLE OF WIGHT (L/All)
Ross, W. LONDON: DERRY EAST (OUP)
Rost, P. L. EREWASH (Con)
Rowe, A. KENT: MID (Con)
Rowlands, E. MERTHYR TYDFIL & RHYMEY (Lab)
Rumbold, Mrs A. MITCHAM AND MORDEN (Con)
Ryder, R. NORFOLK: Mid (Con)
Ryman, J. BLYTH VALLEY (Lab)

S12

Sackville, T. BOLTON WEST (Con)
Sainsbury, T. HOVE (Con)
Sayeed, J. BRISTOL EAST (Con)
Scott, N. P. CHESEA (Con)
Sedgmore, B. HACKNEY: SOUTH & SHOREDITCH (Lab)
Shaw, G. PUDSEY (Lab)
Shaw, Sir M. SCARBOROUGH (Con)
Sheerman, B. BUDDERS: FIELD (Lab)
Sheldon, R. ASHTON-under-LYNE (Lab)
Shelton, W. J. M. STREATHAM (Lab)
Shepherd, R. ALDRIDGE: BROWNHILLS (Con)
Shepherd, C. HEREFORD (Con)
Shersby, J. M. UXBRIDGE (Con)
Shore, P. D. BETHNAL GREEN AND STEPNEY (Lab)
Short, Ms C. BIRMINGHAM: Ladywood (Lab)
Short, Mrs R. WOLVERHAMPTON: NORTH EAST (Lab)
Silkin, J. LEWISHAM: DEPTFORD (Lab)
Silver, F. MANCHESTER: WITHINGTON (Con)
Sims, R. E. CHICHESTER (Con)
Skeet, T. H. BEDFORDSHIRE: NORTH (Con)
Skinner, D. E. BOLSOVER (Lab)
Smith, C. ISLINGTON: SOUTH AND FINSBURY (Lab)
Smith, J. MONKLANDS EAST (Lab)
Smith, Sir D. WARWICK & LEAMINGTON (Con)
Smith, T. J. BEACONSFIELD (Con)
Smyth, Rev M. BELFAST: SOUTH (OUP)
Snape, P. WEST BROMWICH: EAST (Lab)
Soames, N. CRAWLEY (Con)
Soley, C. HAMMERSMITH (Lab)
Spearing, N. NEWHAM: SOUTH (Lab)
Speed, K. ASHFORD (Con)
Speller, A. DEVON NORTH (Con)
Spencer, D. LEICESTER (Con)
Spence, J. RYDALE (Con)
Spicer, W. M. WORCESTER: SHIRE SOUTH (Con)
Spicer, J. DORSET WEST (Con)
Squire, R. C. HORNCHURCH (Con)
St John-Stevens, N. A. CHELMSFORD (Con)
Stanbrook, I. R. ORPINGTON (Con)
Stanley, J. TONBRIDGE & MALLING (Con)
Steel, D. TWEEDEALE: ETTERICK & LAUDERDALE (L/All)

T12

Steen, A. SOUTH HAMS (Con)
Stem, M. BRISTOL NORTH-WEST (Con)
Stevens, M. FULHAM (Con)
Stevens, L. NUNEATON (Con)
Stewart, I. HERTFORDSHIRE: NORTH (Con)
Stewart, A. SHERWOOD (Con)
Stewart, A. EASTWOOD (Con)
Stewart, D. J. WESTERN ISLES (SNP)
Stokes, J. H. HALESOWEN AND STOURBRIDGE (Con)
Stott, R. WIGAN (Lab)
Stradling-Thomas, J. MONMOUTH (Lab)
Strang, G. EDINBURGH EAST (Con)
Straw, J. W. BLACKBURN (Lab)
Sumburg, D. BURY SOUTH (Con)

U12

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HERTSMERF		
Electorate 72,997		% vote
*Parkinson, C (Con)	28,628	53.2
Gifford, Mrs Z (L/All)	13,758	25.6
Reed, I D D (Lab)	10,315	19.2
Parkinson, R (Ind Com)	1,116	2.1

Con majority 14,870 27.6
Total vote 53,817 Turnout 73.7%

Mr Cecil Parkinson was appointed Paymaster General, Chairman of the Conservative Party and a

member of the Privy Council and the Cabinet. Appointed to additional post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1982; Minister of State for Trade, 1979-81; an Opposition spokesman on trade, 1976-79; Opposition whip, 1974-76; assistant Government whip, 1974. MP for South Hertfordshire Feb 1974-83, and for Enfield West, 1970-74; contested Northampton, 1970. Chartered accountant; founder and former chairman, Parkinson Hart

Electorate	54,341	% vote
*Rippon, G (Con)	21,374	51.5
Robson, E (Lab)	13,066	31.5
Byers, S J (Lab)	7,056	17.0
Con majority	8,308	20.0
Total vote	41,496	Turnout 76.4%

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, leader of the Conservative Group in the European Parliament, 1977-79. Appointed to the Shadow Cabinet in March 1974 as a spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs and Europe, and from November, 1974 to March 1975 was chief spokesman, Secretary of State for the Environment, 1972-74; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with responsibility for EEC negotiations 1970-72; Minister of Technology, June-July 1970. Chief Opposition

spokesman on housing and local government, 1968-70, and Opposition spokesman on defence, 1968-70. Minister of Public Buildings and Works, 1962-64, joining Cabinet in 1963; Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961-62, and Ministry of Aviation, 1959-61. Returned in 1966; represented Norwich, South, 1955-64.

Mr Jim Callaghan MP for Middle-	
ton and Preswiche 1974-83. Former	

lecturer at St John's College, Manchester. B Jan 1927; ed Manchester University and London University. Member Commons Standing Orders Committee since 1981. Middleborough Council, 1971-74. Football coach and referee.

HIGH PEAK	% vote
Electorate 67,358	
Hawkins, C (Con)	24,534 36.6
Marquand, D (SDP/All)	14,594 21.6
Vilcos, D J (Lab)	13,755 20.0

Con majority 9,940 18.8
Total vote 52,883 Turnout 78.5%

Mr Christopher Hawkins, is senior lecturer in economics at Southampton University. B Nov 26 1937; ed Bristol Grammar School and Bristol University. Former member, Coventry City Council. Author of *Conservative policy on council house sales*.

HOLBORN AND ST PANCRAS

Directorate 71,604	% vote
Dobson, F.G (Lab)	20,486 47.5
Kerpel, A. (Con)	13,227 30.7
James, W.(L/All)	9,242 21.4
Price, R.(WRP)	157 0.4
Lab majority	7,239 16.8
Total vote 43,112 Turnout 60.3%	

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman on education since 1981, was elected in 1979. An assistant secretary, local government committee's office 1975-79: member,

ectorate 63.562	% vote
ody, R (Coni	24,962 55.3
Brun, Mrs C	
(L/Ali)	13,226 29.3
oorc, J A (Lab)	6,970 15.4
Con majority	11,736 26.0
total vote 45.158	Turnout 71.1%

Richard Body, returned in 1966. He has been member of the Select Committee on Agriculture since 1979 and Joint Committee on Consideration Bills since 1976. Represented Billericay from 1955-59; contested Leek, 1951, Rotherham, 50, and Abertillery by-election 50. Barrister, farmer, a member of the B May 18, 1927; ed Reading School.

McDonald	72,333	% vote
McDonald	32,602	60.6
McDonald	17,833	33.1
McDonald	3,377	6.3
McDonald	14,769	27.5
McDonald	53,812	Turnout 74.5%

election in 1967; MP for Reading, 1959-66; contested Poplar, 1951, and Lincoln, 1955. An Opposition spokesman on Treasury, economic affairs and trade, 1964-65. Member, Select Committee on Industry and Trade since 1979 and Procedure (Finance) since 1982. Co-founder of the Bow Group, 1941. B Feb 27, 1926; cd Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and Oriol College, Oxford. Member, Hornsey Borough Council, 1951-58 (deputy

Directorate 61,741	% vote
W. R. C. (Con)	21,393 47.0
Liability A R (Lab)	12,209 26.9
Run, J (SDP/AF)	11,251 24.7
Cons. Mrs A (NF)	402 0.9

Wson, M (Eco)	219	0.5
on majority	9,184	20.2
al vote 45,474 Turnout 73.7%		

B July 12 1944; ed Tiffin
vol. Kingston upon Thames.

HORNSEY AND WOOD GREEN

Electors 73,870	% vote
Mr. H. A. (Lab)	22,321 30.2
Mr. V. V. (Lab)	18,424 25.0
Burrell, M (SDP/All)	10,995 14.9
Lang, P (Eco)	854 1.2
Con majority	3,899 5.3
Total vote 73,870	100.0

Mr Hugh Russell, Minister for Social Security since 1981; Minister of State for Northern Ireland, 1979-81. An Opposition spokesman on Housing and Land, 1974-79. Under Secretary for the Environment, 1974-79. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Whip) 1977-79. Assistant Government Whip, 1970-72. Solicitor, represented Haringey, Hornsey, 1966-83. Elected in March 1966. B Jun 21, 1927; ed Finchley Catholic Grammar School and King's College, London University. Member, Haringey Council, 1966-68; Hornsey Council, 1968-69 (deputy mayor, 1968-69); Middlesex County Council, 1961-65. Secretary, Conservative housing committee, 1967-70; vice-chairman, legal committee, 1970. Deputy leader, Government delegation to Council of Europe and Western European Union, 1970-73.

HORSHAM

Electors 30,407	% vote
Horden, P (Con)	37,897 63.2
Archibald, G (SDP/All)	16,112 26.9
Ward, G (Lab)	4,895 8.3
Source, P (Eco)	923 1.6
Con majority	21,785 36.4
Total vote 59,933	100.0

Mr Peter Horden, MP for Horsham, 1964-74, was returned for Horsham and Crawley, 1974. Member of the Public Accounts Committee since 1966. Chairman, Conservative finance committee, 1970-72; member, executive 1972-74. Chairman, Conservative Finance Committee, 1970-72. Company director and member, London Stock Exchange, 1957-74. Director, Petrolia (UK) Ltd since 1974, of Atlas Electronic General Trust since 1975, and of Alliance Investment Co since 1978. B Apr 18, 1929; ed Geelong Grammar School, Australia, and Christ Church, Oxford. Consultant to Flims Ltd and to House of Fraser. Member of Lloyd's.

HOUGHTON AND WASHINGTON

Electors 75,686	% vote
Boyes, R (Lab)	26,168 31.7
Kenny, R (SDP/All)	12,347 14.9
Vane, R (Con)	12,104 13.9
Lab majority	13,821 17.3
Total vote 80,619	100.0

Mr Roland Boyes, MEP for Durham since 1979. B 1937. Former teacher and assistant director, Durham County Council. Former district and town councillor for Peterlee, Easington, GtNWU.

HOVE

Electors 71,918	% vote
Sansbury, T (Con)	28,628 60.5
Beams, M (Lab)	11,409 24.1
Wright, C (Lab)	6,550 14.9
Layton, T (SEI)	524 1.1
Lille, K (MDP)	189 0.4
Con majority	17,219 36.4
Total vote 47,300	100.0

1979: Total votes 50,342 (71.6%) - C 30,256 (60.1%); Lab 10,807 (21.5%); L 1,771 (3.5%); NF 308 (0.6%); C maj 19,444 (38.6%); Swing 3.0%.

Timothy Sansbury, a director of Jansbury Ltd and Blackwell Press Ltd, was elected at the 1973 by-election. B Jun 11, 1932; ed Eton and Worcester College, Oxford. Appointed PPS to the Secretary of State for the Environment, 1979. Chairman, all-party group for retail trade since 1979; chairman, all-party parliamentary committee for the retail and service industries, 1979-79, and vice-chairman since 1979; joint honorary treasurer, Conservative Friends of Israel, Governor, Centre for Environmental Studies, 1979-79, Sponsored Independent Displays (Control) Act 1981.

HUDDESFIELD

Electors 68,174	% vote
Sheerman, B (Lab)	20,051 41.2
Tweedie, J (Con)	16,096 33.2
Hawley, Mrs K J L (Lab)	12,027 24.8
Hind, H (Ind)	271 0.6
Lab majority	3,955 8.6
Total vote 48,445	100.0

Mr Barry Sheerman, chairman of the PLP trade group since 1981, represented Huddersfield, East 1974-83; contested Wakefield, 1974-79. B Apr 17, 1940; ed Hampton Grammar School, Kingston Technical College, and LSE. Adviser to Institute for European Studies, member, Public Accounts Committee since 1981. Chairman, Parliamentary Advisory Council on Transport Safety, member, Loughor UDC Council 1974-79. Sponsored by Co-operative Party, ANTMS.

HULL EAST

Electors 70,037	% vote
Prescott, J (Lab)	23,615 33.9
Lang, D (Con)	13,541 23.6
Granger, Mrs C (Lab)	10,172 21.5
Lab majority	10,074 21.3
Total vote 70,037	100.0

Mr John Prescott became Opposition Spokesman in Regional Affairs in 1981, a spokesman on transport, 1974-81. Member, European Parliament, 1979-82 and leader of the Labour delegation 1976-79. Former official of the National Union of Seamen. Elected in 1970; contested Southport, 1966. B May 31, 1938; ed Grange Secondary Modern School, Epsom, Surrey, and Hull College and Hull University. Sponsored by NLS. Former member, Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, PPS to Mr Peter Shore when Secretary of State for Trade, 1974-79.

HULL WEST

Electors 75,702	% vote
Randall, S (Lab)	15,361 41.9
Hamphreys, M (Con)	11,707 32.0
Lab majority	3,654 10.0
Total vote 75,702	100.0

Mr Stuart Randall, business consultant, contested Worcester, South, Oct 1974, and the European Parliament constituency, 1979. B Jun 22, 1938; ed University of Wales, Cardiff. Sponsored by EETPU.

HULL NORTH

Electors 74,543	% vote
McNamara, K (Lab)	21,365 42.5
Hayward, C (Con)	15,337 30.3
Smith, T (SDP/All)	13,381 26.6
Tenny, R (Nat)	222 0.4
Lab majority	6,028 12.0
Total vote 74,543	100.0

Mr Kevin McNamara, an opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament since 1982. Lecturer in law, represented Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, February 1984-83, having been MP for Kingston upon Hull, North, 1966-74; contested Bridlington, 1964. B Sep 5, 1924; ed St Mary's College, Crosby, and Hull University. Chairman, PLP Northern Ireland group, former member, UK delegation to Council of Europe. Member, European Parliament, 1979-82. Member of Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, Select Committee and chairman, sub-committee on Overseas Aid and Development. Sponsored by TGWU.

HUNTINGDON

Electors 76,668	% vote
Major, J (Con)	34,254 62.4
Galish, Mrs Sheila (Lab)	13,906 25.3
Slater, M (Lab)	6,317 11.5
Eliaoui, E (Con)	444 0.8
Con majority	20,348 37.1
Total vote 54,921	100.0

Mr John Major who was appointed a Government Whip in 1983, was elected for Huntingdonshire in 1979, contested Camden, St Paul's, North, in February and October 1974. Senior Executive of British Overseas Bank, and Associate of the Institute of Bankers. B Mar 29, 1928; ed Rutland Grammar School, Mersey, London Borough of Lambeth Council, 1968-71. Founded Lambeth Borough Young Conservatives in 1965. Chairman, Brixton Conservative Association, 1970-71. Chairman, Beckenham Conservative Association, 1971-73. Former secretary, Conservative Parliamentary Party (London), 1973-74. Member of the House of Commons, 1974-79. Office since 1981, Government Whip Jan 1983.

HYNDREBURN

Electors 59,341	% vote
Harveys, J (C)	19,405 32.7
Harveys, J (Lab)	19,382 32.7
Bridges, J (SDP)	6,716 11.3
Smith, F (Eco)	266 0.4
Gatson, P (Ind)	169 0.3
Con majority	21
Total vote 45,940	100.0

Mr John Harveys, a trade union official, was elected in 1979. Member, Services Committee since 1979. Chairman, PLP shipbuilding committee, vice-chairman, 1979-82. Chairman, National Parks, 1979-82. Chairman, English School of English, 1979-82. Member, South Tyneside District Council since 1974; chairman, Labour group and housing committee, Vice-president, Jarrold and Hebburn Trades Council. Member, GMWU regional council. Sponsored by GMWBU.

ILFORD NORTH

Electors 60,348	% vote
Bendall, V W H (Con)	22,042 35.3
Gapes, M J (Lab)	10,841 23.3
Roxburgh, I (SDP/All)	10,052 23.4
Con majority	11,201 26.1
Total vote 43,935	100.0

Mr Vivian Bendall won the seat for the Conservatives in the March 1978 by-election; contested Henford and Stevenage, February and October 1974. B Dec 14, 1936; ed Camden Hill House, Croydon, and Broad Green College, Croydon. Member Croydon Borough Council, 1964-78, and GLC, 1970-73. Chairman Greater London Young Conservatives, 1967-68. Principal of firm of surveyors and valuers, since 1979. Chairman, Conservative Transport Committee; secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Employment Committees.

ILFORD SOUTH

Electors 58,308	% vote
Thorne, N G (Con)	18,672 45.3
Hogben, J H (Lab)	14,106 34.3
Scott, R (Lab)	7,909 19.9
Nairn, R A (BNP)	316 0.8
Con majority	4,566 11.1
Total vote 41,093	100.0

Mr Neil Thorne, chartered surveyor, company director, and Lloyd's underwriter, gained Redbridge, Ilford South, Conservative seat in 1959; contested the seat in October 1974. B Aug 8, 1932; ed City of London School and London University. Member, Select Committee on Consolidation Bills since 1979. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench committee of Greater London, MFLS. Member, County of London Territorial Association; vice-president, British Legion, Member, Redbridge Borough Council, 1968-68, and alderman 1976-78. GLC, 1967-73; member, Statutory Committee for Dockland Development; freeman and liveryman, City of London, Governor, Maritime Council for Girls, chairman, Beach (Ownership) Housing Society, Chairman National Council for Civil Defence, since 1982.

IPSWICH

Electors 67,292	% vote
Witch, K (Lab)	22,191 43.7
Cottrell, D (Con)	21,114 41.6
Mierik, M (Lab)	7,220 14.2
Pearson, A (BNP)	235 0.5
Lab majority	1,077 2.1
Total vote 50,760	100.0

Mr Kenneth Witch, lecturer in economic history, was elected in October 1974, after contesting the seat in February, 1974, and Salfron Walden, 1970. B Sep 17, 1933; ed Ipswich Grammar School and LSE. Held of history department, Hockerill College of Education, Bishop's Stortford, 1964-74. President National Housewives Society 1975-78, parliamentary adviser, House Owners Mutual Enterprise since 1980. Member, Home Affairs Committee, since 1983. PPS Department of Transport, 1976-77. YWGU.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Electors 94,226	% vote
Ross, S (Lab)	38,407 51.0
Bottomley, Mrs V (Lab)	34,904 46.3
Wilson, Mrs C (Lab)	1,838 2.4
McDermott, B (BNP)	208 0.3
Lab majority	3,503 4.7
Total vote 75,347	100.0

1979: Total votes 74,440 (81.8%) - L 35,889 (48.2%); C 35,537 (47.7%); Lab 3,014 (4.0%); C maj 352 (0.5%).

Mr Stephen Ross won the seat for the Liberals in February 1974, having contested it in 1966 and 1970. Currently party spokesman on transport, Northern Ireland and environmental issues. Chartered Surveyor, ex-farmer. B July 6, 1926; ed Bedford School, Member IOW County Council 1967-74 and 1981-present. Non-executive company director and retailer I.O.W., Chairman, Local enterprise agency.

ISLINGTON NORTH

Electors 59,984	% vote
Coleman, J (Lab)	14,951 25.0
Coleman, D (Con)	9,344 15.6
Grant, J (SDP/All)	8,268 22.4
O'Halloran, M (Ind)	4,091 11.1
Lab majority	1,761 3.0
Total vote 59,984	100.0

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, area officer for NUPE, previously researcher for Tailor and Garment Workers Union and for AUEW (Engineering Section). B May 1949; ed Adams Grammar School, Newport, Shropshire. Member, Hackney Borough Council, since 1974. Apep.

ISLINGTON SOUTH AND FINSBURY

Electors 59,795	% vote
Smith, C (Lab)	13,460 36.3
Cunningham, G (SDP/All)	13,097 35.3
Johnston, A (Con)	9,994 26.7
Donagan, J (BNP)	341 0.9
Murphy, J (IFP)	102 0.3
Stentford, D (BNP)	94 0.3
Slapper, C (SPGB)	85 0.2
Lab majority	363 1.0
Total vote 37,073	100.0

Mr Christopher Smith, housing development worker, contested Epsom and Ewell, 1979. B Jul 24, 1951; ed Cassibury Primary School, Watford; George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Harvard University. Member, London Borough of Islington, 1978-83; chief whip, 1978-79; chairman of housing, 1981 and 1982-83. Member, Council for National Parks, ANTMS, branch secretary, 1979-80, branch chairman, 1980-83.

JARROW

Electors 63,770	% vote
Dixon, D (Lab)	23,151 35.3
Claydon, Miss S (Con)	11,274 24.8
Lennox, J A (Lab)	9,094 30.0
Lab majority	13,877 30.3
Total vote 45,519	100.0

Mr Donald Dixon, a trade union official, was elected in 1979. Member, Services Committee since 1979. Chairman, PLP shipbuilding committee, vice-chairman, 1979-82. Chairman, National Parks, 1979-82. Chairman, English School of English, 1979-82. Member, South Tyneside District Council since 1974; chairman, Labour group and housing committee, Vice-president, Jarrold and Hebburn Trades Council. Member, GMWU regional council. Sponsored by GMWBU.

KEIGHLEY

Electors 63,678	% vote
Waller, G P A (Con)	21,370 42.6
Cryer, R (Lab)	18,596 37.0
Wells, J (Lab)	9,951 19.8
Penney, M (Eco)	302 0.6
Con majority	2,774 5.5
Total vote 50,219	100.0

Mr Gary Waller was MP for Brighouse and Spen Valley, 1974-83; contested Rothley Valley, Feb and Oct 1974. Journalist. B June 24, 1945; ed Rugby School and Lancaster University. Secretary, Conservative Parliamentary sport and recreation committee 1979-81. Member, Select Committee on Transport, 1979-82; Joint Committee on Consolidation Bills since 1982. Member, all-party wool textile group since 1979. Became PPS to Secretary of State for Transport, 1982. Vice chairman, National Association of Conservative Graduates, 1970-73. Management committee, Bradford and District Housing Association since 1976. Executive secretary, Wider Share Ownership Council 1973-76.

KENNINGTON

Electors 48,584	% vote
Rhys-Williams, S (Con)	14,274 46.0
Bousquet, B T (Lab)	9,173 29.5
Goodhart, W (SDP/All)	6,873 22.1
Porter, M (Eco)	649 2.1
Knight, T (Ind)	86 0.3
Con majority	5,101 16.4
Total vote 31,055	100.0

1979: Total votes 33,840 (64.6%) - L 17,361 (51.3%); C 16,479 (48.7%); Lab 1,479 (4.4%); C maj 5,463 (16.2%); Swing 5.3%.

Brandon Rhys-Williams has been a member, Select Committee on Social Services, 1979-82. Represented Kensington, 1974-83; represented Kensington, South, 1974-79. Member, European Parliament since 1974 being elected as MEP for London, South-East in first direct elections in 1979. Contested Pontefract, 1959 and Ebbw Vale in 1960 by-election and 1964. B Nov 14, 1927; ed Eton. Chairman National Birthday Trust, Assistant director (appeals) Spastics Society, 1962-63. Formerly with ICI Ltd. Former vice-chairman, parliamentary health and social security and parliamentary finance committees.

KENT, MID

Electors 66,510	% vote
Rowe, A (Con)	25,400 33.3
Wainman, Mrs A (Lab)	12,857 27.1
Hulk, V (Lab)	8,928 18.8
Delfield, D (New Brit)	324 0.7
Con majority	12,543 26.4
Total vote 47,509	100.0

Mr Arthur Rowe, founder and director of Conservative Small Business Bureau, B 1935; ed Eton and Merton College, Oxford. Director, Conservative Central Office, 1975-79, with responsibility for development of Federation of Conservative Students. Conservative trade unionists, Young Conservatives, links with voluntary organizations and ethnic minorities. Editor, Small Business Newspaper, since 1979.

KILTING

Electors 62,819	% vote
Goodhart, R (Con)	23,223 48.4
Goodhart, Mrs C (SDP/All)	14,637 30.5
Gordon, A (Lab)	10,119 21.1
Con majority	8,586 17.9
Total vote 47,979	100.0

Mr Roger Freeman fought Don Valley in 1979. Managing director in London of an American merchant bank. Chartered accountant. B May, 1942; ed Whitgift School; Balliol College, Oxford. President, Oxford University Conservative Association, 1964. Former treasurer and managing director, Bow Publications, 1965. Lecturer and conference chairman, Institute of Chartered Accountants. Founder member, Hargreaves Group of UK Chartered Accountants. Director, Member, Institute of Fiscal Studies.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Electors 56,794	% vote
Lamont, N S H (Con)	22,094 54.1
Hayes, R (Lab)	13,222 32.4
Smith, P J (Lab)	4,977 12.2
Prescott, C (Eco)	290 0.7
Dodd, P (LS)	259 0.6
Con majority	8,872 21.7
Total vote 40,842	100.0

1979: Total votes 43,115 (74.9%) - C 24,944 (57.9%); Lab 11,400 (26.4%); L 6,772 (15.7%); C maj 13,543 (31.3%); Swing 1.7%.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, from 1981, was Under Secretary of State for Energy, 1979-81. An Opposition spokesman on industry, 1976-79, and on consumer affairs and prices 1975-76. Merchant banker. Returned at a by-election in 1972; contested Kingston-upon-Thames, 1970. Secretary, Conservative Parliamentary Health and Social Security Committee, 1972-74. B May 8, 1942; ed Loreto School and Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. (President of the Union, 1964). Chairman, Bow Group, 1971-72. Joint secretary, Conservative finance committee, 1976. Former member, Select Committee on Procedure.

KINGSWORTH

Electors 72,159	% vote
Hayes, R (Lab)	22,573 40.4
Walker, T (Con)	20,776 37.1
Gilbert, M (SDP/All)	12,591 25.5
Con majority	1,797 3.2
Total vote 55,940	100.0

Mr Robert Hayes, group personnel manager, contested Carmarthen, 1974. B 1949; ed Angeddon School, Maidenhead Grammar School and University of Rhodesia. Vice-chairman, National Young Conservatives, 1976-77; Coventry City councillor, 1976-78. Qualified rugby referee.

KNOWSLEY NORTH

Electors 55,606	% vote
Kilroy-Silk, R (Lab)	24,949 64.5
Birch, A (Con)	7,758 20.1
McGulgan, B (SDP/All)	5,715 14.8
Simons, J (WRP)	246 0.6
Lab majority	17,191 44.3
Total vote 38,668	100.0

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, a former university lecturer and author, represented Ormskirk, February 1974-83 and contested that seat, 1970. B May 19, 1942; ed Salway Grammar School, Birmingham; LSE, London University. Member, Select Committee on Home Affairs, since 1979. Chairman, parliamentary all-party penal affairs group, since 1979, and of PLP civil liberties group, since 1979. Member, group of Howard League for Penal Reform since 1979, and sponsor of Radical Alternatives to Prison, since 1977. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1975-77; Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, 1974-75; Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, 1975.

KNOWSLEY SOUTH

Electors 68,114	% vote
Hughes, S (Lab)	25,727 38.8
Lamont, Miss E (Con)	13,958 29.2
Smith, I (Lab)	8,173 17.1
Lab majority	11,769 24.6
Total vote 47,858	100.0

Mr Sean Hughes, teacher, B May 8, 1946; ed grammar school and Liverpool and Manchester universities. Contested Crosby, Feb, 1974. Member, Hutton District Council (chairman of housing committee); Merseyside County Council.

LANCASHIRE WEST

Electors 68,114	% vote
Hind, R (Con)	25,458 46.3
Farrington, Mrs J (Lab)	18,600 33.8
Sackville, A (SDP/All)	10,983 20.9
Con majority	6,858 12.5
Total vote 55,041	100.0

1979: Total votes 33,840 (64.6%) - L 17,361 (51.3%); C 16,479 (48.7%); Lab 1,479 (4.4%); C maj 5,463 (16.2%); Swing 5.3%.

Brandon Rhys-Williams has been a member, Select Committee on Social Services, 1979-82. Represented Kensington, 1974-83; represented Kensington, South, 1974-79. Member, European Parliament since 1974 being elected as MEP for London, South-East in first direct elections in 1979. Contested Pontefract, 1959 and Ebbw Vale in 1960 by-election and 1964. B Nov 14, 1927; ed Eton. Chairman National Birthday Trust, Assistant director (appeals) Spastics Society, 1962-63. Formerly with ICI Ltd. Former vice-chairman, parliamentary health and social security and parliamentary finance committees.

LANCASTER

Electors 56,040	% vote
Kellie-Bowman, Mrs E (Con)	21,050 50.3
Harkins, J (Lab)	10,414 24.9
Booth, W (Lab)	10,214 24.4
Leach, S R (Ind)	179 0.4
Con majority	10,636 25.4
Total vote 41,857	100.0

Mrs Elaine Kellie-Bowman won the seat in 1970. Barrister, farmer and social worker. Contested Buckingham, 1966 and 1964. South West Norfolk, 1959, and the 1959 by-election, and Nelson and Colne, 1955. Member, European Parliament, 1979-82, being MEP for Cumbria since first European elections in 1979. B Jun 8, 1924; ed Queen Mary's School, Lytham; The Mount, York, and St Anne's College, Oxford. Alderman of Borough of Camden, 1968-71. Member of Press Council, 1964-68.

LANCASHIRE EAST

Electors 67,538	% vote

VIT

represented Plymouth. Sut-
1966-74; contested Torrington,
Opposition spokesman on
1970-72 but resigned after
sessment on EEC policy. Under-
retary of State for Defence for
oyal Navy. 1968-70. B Jul 2
ed Bradford College, Ber-
Sidney Sussex College,
ridge, and St Thomas's Hospi-
London. Medical practitioner.
S.(AMB) 1971

	% vote
31,509	60.6
16,463	31.7
<u>4,044</u>	<u>7.8</u>
15,046	28.9
turnout 74.9%	

company, also or. MP for Skip- pested York in er 1974. B 1943. York and the ldford Member, Energy. 1979- ry of State for ence 1982. Per- Edward Heath nship campaign. servatives in ice at all levels; in 1971. Mem- strate of Arbi- .	% vote 22,064 42.9 18,958 36.9 9,519 18.5 528 1.0 325 0.6 3,106 6.0
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nder of Hilling-
d since 1978.
puty leader, of
ouncil member,
and Accountant,
liamentary and
e of Chartered
and Wales,
d Bishopscote
Calus College,
r chairman,
r Conservative
man, Uxbridge
ment, 1973-76,
of Hillingdon

	% vote
31,947	60.8
14,553	27.7
6,075	11.6
17,394	33.1
out 71.4%	

ector, consultant,
ctor, has been

ME	% vote
26,988	54.4
17,761	35.8
4,867	9.8
9,227	18.6
Count	76.7%

	% vote
21,937	41.5
16,647	31.5
14,334	27.1
5,290	10.0
out 73.3%	

	% vote
4,657	45.2
5,511	28.1
4,592	26.7
9,346	17.1
ut 73.1%	

ctor of two
ra, regained
es in 1979;
ober, 1974,
nities on
d on Indus-
79, B Dec
choo, B Soc-
les Naval
hampton
lect Com-
t, 1972-73;
backbench
and con-
ber, Euro-
-73, being
ue for re-
transport.
Council of
European

% vote
 1,743 55.3
 1,102 34.4
 618 15.9
 691 27.4
 at 67.6%
 (70.1%) -
 ab 11,639
): NF 676
 0%). Swing
 total vote:
 17 (36.8%);
 L 8,939
 (%). C maj
 elected at
 for Glas-
 contested
 1959.
 company

79; Under
development)
in 1970-71
agreement
on EEC. B
ow High
University,
Council.
lect-Com-
Adviser to
ederation.
Industries,
any. Vice-
backbench
airs com-

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

EDURO

TRURO
Electorate 68,514
*Penhaligon, D
(L/All)
Buddell, P (Con)
Beecroft, Ms J M

(Lab)
L/Al majority
Total vote 54,557 Turnout 71

Mr David Penhalligon
spokesman on industry
and energy since 1979 spoke
employment, 1976-81.
Transport, 1977-81. Won
October 1974; contested re-
ry, 1974, and Totnes 1975.
terised mechanical engineer
1944; ed Truro School and
Technical College. Member
Party Council, since 1968.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Electoral 7,709
"Mayhew, P (Con) 3
Blaine, P (L/Al) 1
Casey, S J (Lab)
Smith, D (Oib)

Con majority
Total vote 53,550 Turnout 71

1979: Total votes 53,626
C 31,928 (59.5%)
L 11,698 (21.8%)
O 10,000 (18.7%)

(21.2%); L 9,797 (18.3%
(0.9%). C maj 20,536 (38.
6.8% to C.
Mr Patrick Mayhew, Q
Minister of State, Home
1981; Under Secretary of
Employment, 1979-81.
February, 1974; caught

Camberwell in 1970. In 1929; ed Tonbridge School. College, Oxford, Executive of 1922 C 1976-79, and joint vice Conservative Home Affairs Committee, 1976-79.

TWICKENHAM
Electorate 64,116
"Jessel," T F H (Con) 35
Waller, J L (A) 26
Nicholas, M P (A) 3
Lab
Clark, J (Eco)
Denville-Faulknor, T
(NF)
Kenyon, R W (Ind)
Con majority 4
Total vote 49,858 Turnout

Mr Toby Jessel was elected contested Kingston-on-North, at by-election, 191 general election two months fought Peckham, 1964.

1934: ed Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and Balliol College, Oxford. Member, GLC, for Richmond, Surrey, 1936-67, and of St Paul's Borough Council, 1964-67. Vice-chairman, conservation committee, 1967-72. Vice-chairman, conservation committee, 1972-77. Member, since 1982. Member, C

TYNE BRIDGE
Electorate 60,808
*Cowans, H (Lab) 21
Crawley, R (Con) 9
Dawson, A (L/All) 6

Lab majority 11
Total vote 37,413 Turnout 65.2%

Mr Harry Cewans, former railways technical officer, represented Newcastle upon Tyne Central. November 1978. Member, Select Committee on Transport since 1979. Elected 1932; ed Atkinson Road School, Newcastle upon Tyne. Member, Gateshead Borough Council 1970-78, and Tyne and Wear Council 1978-81.

TYNEMOUTH
Electorate 74 549

*Trotter, N (Con)	27
Cosgrove, P J (Lab)	17
Mayhew, D (L/All)	11
Con majority	9
Total vote 55,602	Turnout

accountant, has been chair-
man of the Conservative back-
benchers' group on ship-
ping and shipbuilding com-
mittee since 1982; former joint
adviser to British Marine
Insurance Council; consultant
to Machine Tool Co Ltd, and
adviser to Biss Lancaster who
include ABTA and British
ways. Elected in February
1970, contested Consett, 1970,
1972; ed Shrewsbury Sc

King's College, Durham.
Newcastle City Council.
Tyne and Wear Metropolitan
Council, 1973-74. Commons
Expenditure Committee
Trade and industry sub-co
(1974-79); Northern Econo
mics Council, 1969-74.

LUPMINSTER
Electorate 66,445
*Bonsor, Sir N (Con) 25.
Osman, D (SDP/All) 12.

Hughes, A (Lab)	9,
Nobes-Pride, G (NF)	
Con majority	12,
Total vote 47,887 Turnout	
1979: Total votes 53,036	

Sir Nicholas Bonsor, farmer and company director, was MP for Nantwich, 1979-1983. He was elected to Newcastle under Lyme in 1983.

February and October 1974. 1942; ed Eton and Keble Oxford. Chairman, Wing Buckingham Conservative Association, 1974-76. Fellow, R Society of Arts. Member of and NFU. Vice-chairman

conservative backbench for Commonwealth affairs committee since 1982, and of four committees of Conservative backbench trade and industry committee.

Directorate 61.615	
Shersby, J M (Con)	23.8
Russell, P (SDP/All)	11.0
Magee, P J (Lab)	9.6
Con majority	12.8
Total vote 44,524 Turnout 71.2	

979: Total votes 47,565 (C 24,967 (52.5%); Lab 15,357 (32.4%); L 5,031 (10.6%); I 1,204 (2.5%); C maj 7,995 (16.8%); 0.0% to C.
Mr Michael Shersby was e

MP for Hillingdon, Uxbridge
1972 by-election. Has been
General, British Sugar Bureau
1977. B Feb 17, 1933; ed Jo
school, Harrow-on-the-Hill
nan, Conservative trad
mitted. 1974-76; joint s
radiometry, scientific

1977-80; vice-chairman, Congressional environment committee, 1979; vice-chairman, Congressional smaller businesses committee, 1977 and 1983; chairman, Congressional food and drink subcommittee since 1979. Vice-chairman,

businesses Committee, 1980

WORSLEY

ORSLEY	
ectorate 71,987	% vote
ewis, T (Lab)	21,675 40.3
indle, S (Con)	17,536 32.6
oper, J F	
(SDP/all)	<u>14,545 27.1</u>
Lab majority	4,139 7.7
total vote 53,756	Turnout 74.7%

r Terence Lewis is deputy leader
Bolton Borough Council; edu-
tion chairman. A personnel

	% vote
Higgins, T (Con)	60.9
Burre, R (Lab)	32.87
Minto, A (Lab)	17.55
Wingfield, M (NF)	3.158
Stinks, D (BNP)	5.9
	292
	103
On majority	28.3
al vote 53,914 Turnout 71.2%	

99: Total votes 54,924 (73.3%) -
L 13,624 (61.2%); L 13,244 (24.1%);
S 7,163 (13.0%); NF 893 (1.6%); C
20,380 (37.1%). Swing 3.6%.

Francis Higgins, an economist, was

Treasury and Civil Service 1979-
chairman Select Committee on
procedure (Finance) 1981-82,
position spokesman on trade,
74-76, and a spokesman on Treas-
ury and economic affairs during
74, Financial Secretary to the
Treasury, 1972-74, and Minister of
the Treasury, 1970-72. Elected
54, B Jan 18, 1928, ed Alleyton's
pool Dulwich, Gonville and

<p>EKEIN, THE</p> <p>Curator 77,226 (N) Wksly, P W (N)</p>	<p>% vote 22,710 39.0</p>
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MDP/M	14,208	24.4
on majority	1,331	2.3
on vote 58,297	Turnout	75.5%

Warren Hawksley, formerly a clerk, gained the seat for Conservatives in 1979. Contested Wolverhampton, North-East, in February and October, 1974. B Mar 10, 1934; ed Mill Mead Shrewbury, and Limestone College, Uloxeter. Member, Shropshire County Council 1970-81. Member of West Mercia CE Authority since 1977-81.

COMBEE

ney, R. W. (Unaffiliated)	37,221	54.2
W. A. (SDP/All)	14,024	27.9
W. C. (Lab)	8,836	17.2
W. M. (MPP)	337	0.7
Majority	13,197	26.3
Vote 50,208 Turnout 71.7%		

Raymond Whitney, company president and export consultant, was elected at the by-election in April 1978. Former member diplomatic service, he resigned from Foreign Information Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, January, 1978. Member. Public Accounts Committee since 1979. Vice-chairman. Conservative Research Committee. Conservative Party, since 1980. Editor of *Country*.

REGISTRATION	Number of votes	% vote
Conservative Party (Con)	26,539	56.5
Labour Party (Lab)	11,748	25.0
Liberal Party (Lib)	8,743	18.6
Other	14,811	31.5
Turnout	47,050	71.4%

18. 1930; ed Arnold School, Bury Grammar School, Manchester University. Member Lancashire County Council. 1961. Opposition whip, March to 1967. 1974. Member, executive,

RE FOREST
 orate 68,298
 er, J. E (Con) 24,809 36.4
 elior, A (L/All) 16,632 24.2
 amms, R B (Lab) 9,850 19.2
 vote 51,291 Turnout 75.1%

Secretary. Conservative
employment committee 1975-79.
to Ministers of State, Home
e, 1979-80. B May 19 1935; ed
y and King's College, Cam-
e. Non-executive director,
s and West Mid-Regional
1. National Westminster bank.

British Tourist Authority.	
VIL	
Score 66,102	% vote
own, J J D	
All	26,608 50.5
n, M D (Con)	23,202 44.0
et, P J (Lab)	2,928 5.6
All majority	3,406 6.5
vote 52,738 Turnout 79.8%	

Madhy Ashdown, local government officer with Dorset County Council, contested Yeovil, 1972-74 1941; ad Bedford School, Kong University. Qualified as interpreter. Joined Foreign Office 1972; First Secretary to the British Mission to the United Nations in Geneva, 1974-76.

rate 78.311	% vote
ry, C (Con)	24,309 41.1
A, A W (Lab)	20,662 35.3
V (SDP/All)	13,523 23.0
A J (Ind)	204 0.4
g C (BNP)	148 0.3
majority	3,647 6.2
turn 58.64	Turnout 75.1%

Total votes 56,698 (77.7%) -
 26,703 (44.7%); C 25,453
 16,752 (11.3%); Other 569
 2, NF 221 (0.4%). Lab maj
 1,216. Swing 2.1% to C.

Donald Gregory, international
 consultant, lecturer and wine
 writer, B. B. A., King's
 College, Wimbledon University
 and and Worshipful Company
 of Masters of Wine.
 Exeter, Norfolk County Council.

SCOTLAND

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Aberdeenshire North, Dundee East, and Glasgow Marvill.

Mr Robert Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on transport since 1981, and chairman, Select Committee on Scottish Affairs 1981-82; member since 1979, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, 1974-75, Engineering and Draughtsmanship, 1975-76; contested North Angus and Mearns, 1959, B Jan 3 1932; ed Benoni High School, Transvaal and Pietermaritzburg Technical College, Natal, Chairman, Anti-Apartheid Movement, Member.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Marvill, Glasgow Pollok, and Glasgow Rutherglen.

Mr Gerald Malone, solicitor, contested Glasgow, Provost, 1974, Glasgow, Pollok, Oct 1974, Ross, Selkirk and Peebles, 1979, and Glasgow, Hillhead 1982 by-election. Jul 1950; ed St Aloysius College, Glasgow, and Glasgow University.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Rutherglen, Glasgow Shettleston, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr Peter Fraser, QC, became Solicitor General for Scotland in 1982. An advocate, he was elected to House of Commons, 1979, having fought Aberdeen, North in October 1974, B May 29 1945; ed Loretto School, Gosville and Caius, Cambridge and Edinburgh University.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Springburn, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Hillhead.

Mr John MacKay was appointed Under Secretary of State for Scotland in April, 1982. MP for Ayr, 1970-83; contested the seat in October, 1974 and Western Isles in February, 1974. Former principal teacher of mathematics, Olan High School, B Nov 15 1938; ed Dunbarton and Campbelltown Grammar Schools, Glasgow University and Jordanhill College of Education.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Hillhead, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr George Younger, who became Secretary of State for Scotland in May, 1979, had been an Opposition spokesman on Scottish Affairs matters; chief Opposition spokesman on defence and member of Shadow Cabinet, 1975-76; a spokesman on defence, 1974-75; Minister of State for Defence, 1974; Under Secretary for Development, Scottish Office, 1970-73; elected in 1964; contested North Lanarkshire, 1959, Scottish Conservative whip, 1965-67; eldest son of Viscount Younger of Leckie, B Sep 22 1931; ed Carlehill School, Edinburgh, Winchester College, and New College, Oxford, Governor, Royal Scottish Academy.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Govan, Glasgow Hillhead, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr Albert MacQuarrie, Secretary, Conservative backbench fisheries committee, 1981-82, and vice-chairman since 1982. Was MP for East Aberdeenshire 1979-73. Professional civil engineer and company director, he contested Kilmarnock, 1966 and Caithness and Sutherland, October 1974, B Jan 1 1918; ed Greenock High School and Royal College of Science and Technology, Member, Select Committee on Scottish Affairs since 1979. Dean of Guild, Town Council, Burgh of Gairloch, 1969-72, 1980-82, Chairman British-Gibraltar Group.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Govan, Glasgow Hillhead, and Glasgow Springburn.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Marvill, Glasgow Pollok, and Glasgow Rutherglen.

Mr Martin O'Neill represented Stirlingshire East and Clackmannans 1978-83. An Opposition spokesman on Scotland in 1981, Teacher, B Jan 6 1945; ed Warden Primary School, Trinity Academy, Harriet Watt University and Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh, GMWU/MATSA. Sponsored by SLADE.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Rutherglen, Glasgow Shettleston, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr Hugh MacKenzie, former sales representative was MP for central Dumfriesshire February 1974-83; MP for Dumfriesshire, East 1970-74, B Jan 3 1920; ed John Street Secondary School, Glasgow and Scottish Technical College, Glasgow, Secretary, Scottish Labour Group of MPs.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Springburn, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Hillhead.

Dame Judith Hart was chairman of the Labour Party 1981-82 having been a member of the National Executive since 1969. Opposition spokesman on overseas development, 1979-80, she was Minister for Overseas Development, 1977-79. She had been appointed in March, 1974, but resigned in June, 1975. Opposed to the Labour Party, member of its executive committee since 1977. Journalist with Scottish Television, Age 58; ed Kilmacallister High School, West second student rector at Edinburgh University.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Hillhead, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr Norman Hogg has been MP for East Dumfriesshire since 1973. District Officer, National and Local Government Officers Association, 1967-79. Member, Transport Users' Consultative Committee for Scotland, 1977-79; Select Committee on Scottish Affairs 1979-82, B Mar 12 1938; ed Ruthven Secondary School, Aberdeen, Parliamentary consultant to National and Local Government Officers Association; adviser to Scottish Institute of Housing, Scottish Labour Whip since 1982.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Govan, Glasgow Hillhead, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr John Corrie, a farmer was MP for Ayrshire North and Bute, Feb 1974. Chairman, Scottish Conservative MPs, since 1982. Treasurer, Scottish Conservative Committee, 1975-80. Member, Select Committee on Scottish Affairs, since 1979. Member European Parliament, 1975-76, and 1977-79. Opposition whip 1976-79, B July 29 1935; ed George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Lincoln College, Edinburgh, and New College, Oxford, Governor, Royal Scottish Academy.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Springburn, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Hillhead.

Mr David Lambie has been chairman of the Select Committee on Scottish Affairs since 1982; member from 1979, MP for Central Ayrshire, 1970-82; contested Ayrshire, North and Bute, 1966, 1964 and 1959. Former teacher, B Jul 13 1925; ed Ardrossan Academy, Glasgow, and Glasgow and Geneva universities, 1970-82; contested Ayrshire, North and Bute, 1966, 1964 and 1959. Former teacher, B Jul 13 1925; ed Ardrossan Academy, Glasgow, and Glasgow and Geneva universities, 1970-82; contested Ayrshire, North and Bute, 1966, 1964 and 1959. Former teacher, B Jul 13 1925; ed Ardrossan Academy, Glasgow, and Glasgow and Geneva universities, 1970-82; contested Ayrshire, North and Bute, 1966, 1964 and 1959.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Hillhead, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Springburn.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Marvill, Glasgow Pollok, and Glasgow Rutherglen.

1979: Total votes 49,959 (77.7%) - SNP 20,497 (41.0%); Lab 17,978 (36.0%); C 9,072 (18.2%); L 2,517 (4.9%); WRP 95 (0.2%); SNP 2,519 (5.0%). Mr Gordon Wilson, SNP chairman since 1979 and the party's spokesman on economic affairs, won the seat in February 1974; contested it in the by-election of March 1973, running in law practice, B Apr 16 1938; ed Douglas High School and Edinburgh University, Senior vice-chairman SNP, 1973-74; spokesman on energy, 1974; home affairs, 1975-76; and devolution, 1976-79. Deputy leader, SNP Parliamentary Party 1974-79, Rector, University of Dundee, Member, Law Society of Scotland.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Rutherglen, Glasgow Shettleston, and Glasgow Springburn.

1979: Total votes 50,559 (78.4%) - Lab 23,654 (47.3%); SNP 13,197 (26.4%); C 12,892 (25.8%); SNP 316 (0.6%); Lab maj 10,457 (20.9%); Swing 0.5%. Mr Ernest Ross has been member of Unopposed Bills Panel and Select Committee on Standing Orders since 1981. He was a company director, control engineer with Times, B Apr 1942; ed St John's and St Mary's Primary School, St John's Junior Secondary School, Sponsored by AUEW (TASS).

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Springburn, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Hillhead.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind was appointed Under Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office in April, 1982. Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, 1979-82. Opposition spokesman on Scotland from 1975 until he resigned in 1977 over devolution. Elected 1974; contested Edinburgh, Central, 1970, an advocate. B June 21 1946; ed George Watson's College, Edinburgh and Edinburgh University. Former member, Select Committee on Overseas Development, and former member, Select Committee on European Secondary Legislation.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Hillhead, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Springburn.

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Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Govan, Glasgow Hillhead, and Glasgow Springburn.

Mr Richard Douglas was MP for Dumfriesshire 1979-83; MP for Stirlingshire, East and Clackmannans, 1970 to February, 1974; unsuccessfully contested the seat in October, 1974; contested Glasgow, Pollok, in 1967 by-election; Edinburgh, West, in 1966 and South Angus in 1964. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1979-83; ed of Select Committee on Defence, Economic Committee, B Jan 4 1932; ed Govan High School, Glasgow, and Glasgow University, 1950-64; Bailie 1954-57, Chairman, Glasgow and West of Scotland Socialist Medical Association.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Springburn, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Hillhead.

Dr Mairi Miller was the seat in February 1974; MP for Glasgow, Kelvingrove, 1964-74, Government whip, 1965-69. Medical practitioner and company director, B Aug 16 1920; ed Shawlands Academy, Glasgow, and Glasgow University, 1950-64; Bailie 1954-57, Chairman, Glasgow and West of Scotland Socialist Medical Association.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Hillhead, Glasgow Govan, and Glasgow Springburn.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Marvill, Glasgow Pollok, and Glasgow Rutherglen.

Mr Gavin Strang was an Opposition spokesman on agriculture, fisheries and food, 1979-82. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1974-79; Under Secretary for Oil, Department of Energy, 1974. Elected in 1970. Member, Select Committee on Science and Technology, 1970-74. An Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, 1973-74. An Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, 1973-74. An Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, 1973-74. An Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, 1973-74.

Table with 2 columns: Constituency and Election Results. Includes Glasgow Rutherglen, Glasgow Shettleston, and Glasgow Springburn.

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Mr Barry Henderson, management and systems consultant, was elected for Fife, East in 1979; MP for East Dumfriesshire, February to October, 1974; contested that seat in 1970, and Edinburgh, East, 1966, B Apr 29 1936; ed Lathall School and Stowe, Member, Commons Chairman's Panel, since 1981; Select Committee for Scottish Affairs, since 1979. Vice-chairman, Scottish Conservative backbench committee, since 1979. Member, Council of the Parliamentary Party, 1979-82. Technology Committee since 1980. Member, British Computer Society, Chairman, Scottish Conservative Candidates' Association, 1975-79; information officer, Scottish Central Office, 1966-70.

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Mr James White was the seat for Labour in 1970. Member, Select Committee on Abortion (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which he sponsored. B Apr 10 1932; ed Knightswood Senior Secondary School, Managing director, Glasgow Car Collection Ltd, TGWU, Member, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation, Bangladesh, 1973, and Nepal, 1981.

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Mr Alexander Pollock was a member of the Select Committee on Scottish Affairs 1979-82. An advocate, Scottish Bar, represented Moray and Nairn 1979-83; contested it October, 1974, and West Lothian, February, 1974, B Jul 27 1944; ed Glasgow Academy, Brunel College, Oxford, and Edinburgh University.

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DOWN NORTH
Electorate 61,574

*Kilfedder, J (UPUP)	12.8
Cushnahan, J (All)	9.0
McCartney, R (OUP)	8.2
O'Baoill, C (SDLP)	6
UPUP majority	13.8

Mr James Killeader, leader of the **Ulster Popular Unionist Party**, became president of the **Northern Ireland Assembly** in 1980. Official **Unionist MP** for **Down** 1970-79; resigned his party to stand as **Ulster Unionist** in 1979 election. Represented **West** 1964-66.

Electorate 66,968
 *Powell, J. E. (OUP)
 McGrady, E. (SDLP)
 Fitzsimmons P. (SF)
 Harvey, C. (DUP)
 Forde, P. M. D. (All)
 Magee, Ms M. (WP)

- OUP majority
 Total vote 51,329 Turnout 77%

Mr Enoch Powell was returning the seat in October, 1974. In February of that year he had to stand as a Conservative in the former seat of Wolverhampton South-West, denouncing the election as "fraudulent". He was dismissed as defence spokesman by the Opposition by Mr Heath.

following a controversial referring to immigration. Successful candidate for Conservative leadership in 1965. Minister of Health 1960-63; Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1957-58; resigned in protest at Government spending.

FERMANAGH & SOUTH

TYRONE	
Electorate 67,880	
Maginnis, K (OUP)	28.63
Carron, O (PSF)	20.95
Flanagan, Mrs R (SDLP)	9.92
Kerry, D (WP)	64
OUP majority	7.67
Total vote 60,156	Turnout 88.6

FOYLE	
Electorate 67,432	
Hume, J (SDLP)	24.07
Campbell, G (DUP)	13.92
McGuinness, M (PSF)	
	10.60
O'Grady, G (All)	1.10
Melaugh, E (WP)	58.21

SDLP majority 8,148
Total vote 52,291 Turnout 77%

Mr John Hume a former teacher, aged 46, ed St Columba's C of I school, Londonderry, national unionist, was elected as an independent member of the House of Commons for Londonderry, Associate Fellow of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1976. Research fellow in Eur

studies Trinity College 1976-77. Member, European Parliament since 1979. Returned as independent MP for Foyle in the election to Stormont. Former member, SDLP; deputy 1970-79; leader since 1979.

LAGAN VALLEY

Electorate 60,099	
*Moyniaux, J	
(OUP)	24,017
Beattie, Rev W.	
(DUP)	6,801
Close, S (All)	4,593
Boomer, C (SDLP)	2,602
McAuley, R. (PSF)	1,751
Loughlin, G (WP)	809

Mr James Molyneux has been leader of the Official Unionist Parliamentary Party since 1977, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party since 1979. Leader UUUL 1989. Represented South Antrim 1970-1989. Partner in the family firm of

LONDONDERY EAST
Electorate 67,365

Ross, W (OUP)	19,469
McClure, J (DUP)	12,207
Doherty, A (SDLP)	9,397
Davey, J (PSF)	7,073
McGrath, Mrs M (All)	2,401
Donnelley, F (WP)	819
OUP majority	7,262
Total vote 51,366	Turnout 76.

Mr William Ross, farmer, elected in February, 1974. P. spokesman on agriculture and fisheries, and local government member, Apprentice Boys of Derry, Orange and Black Institute, former secretary, Mid-London Constituency Unionist Party. 1936. Ed Dunneven Pr.

School. Served on Limavady District Council for four years.

NEWRY AND ARMAGH

Electorate 62,387	%
Nicolson, J (OUP)	18,988
Mallon S (SDLP)	17,434
McAllister, J (PSF)	9,928
Moore, T (WP)	1,070

OUNP majority	1,554
Total vote 47,420	Turnout 76.0

STRANGFORD	
Electorate 60,232	%
Taylor, J (OUNP)	19,086
Gibson, S (DUP)	11,716
Morrow, A (All)	6,171
Curry, J (SDLP)	1,713
Death, P (Ind L)	130

OUP majority	7,370
Total vote 39,116	Turnout 64.9

ULSTER MID
Electorate 63,899
McCrea, Rev R. T. W. (DUP) 16
Morrison, D. G. (SF) 16
Langhey, P. D. (SD) 12

Thompson, W. J. (OUP) 7
 Lagan, Dr J. A. (All) 1
 Owens, T. A. (WP) _____
 DUP majority
 Total vote 53,881 Turnout 84.3%

UPPER BANN
 Electorate 60,795 %
 McCusker, H.

(OUP)	24,888
McDonald, J (SDLP)	7,807
Wells, J (DUP)	4,547
Murran, B (PSF)	4,110
French, T (WP)	2,392
OUP majority	17,081
Total vote 43,744	Turnout 72.0%

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